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CHRISTMAS LEGENDRY.

The Old-Time Legends of the Christmas Season—The Quaint Carols and Psalms—The Superstitions and Customs.

The recurrence of the annual festival of festivals, Christmas, brings forcibly to mind the many quaint legends, superstitions, and customs which, in all ages and in every country, have attached themselves in a particular manner to this particular feast day of the Christian Church. Probably no other day which has ever been generally observed has more old, peculiar associations connected with it, and certainly those of other seasons do not begin to be of the same interest either to antiquarians or to the people generally.

The most conspicuous legends are connected directly with the birth of our Saviour. It has been a common tradition that Christ was born about the middle of the night. The custom in Roman Catholic countries of ushering in Christmas day by the celebration of three masses, one at midnight, the second at early dawn, and the third in the morning, dates from the sixth century. The day was considered in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival, and was accordingly distinguished by devotion, by vacation from business, and by merriment. During the middle ages it was celebrated by the gay fantastic spectacle of dramatic mysteries and moralities performed by personages in grotesque masks and angular costumes. Scenery usually represented an infant in a cradle, surrounded by the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, by bull's head, cherubs, eastern magi, and manifold ornaments. The custom of singing canticles at Christmas, called carols, which recalled the songs of the shepherds at the birth of Christ, dates from the time when the common people ceased to understand Latin. The bishops and the lower clergy often joined with the populace in carolling, and the songs were often enlivened by dances and by the music of tambours, guitars, violins, and organs. Fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters mingled together in the dance; if in the night, each bearing in his hand a lighted wax taper. Many collections have been made of these native mediæval carols which filled the hours of nocturnal masses, and which sometimes took the place of psalms in the churches. Of perhaps the oldest of these collections only a single leaf remains, containing two carols, preserved in the Bodleian library, in a volume of "Christmasse Carolles," printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1521. Davies Gilbert published a volume of "Ancient Christmas Carols," with the tunes to which they were formerly sung in England, and William Sandys made a more complete collection (London, 1833). The carols of the Welsh are especially celebrated, and their *Llyfyr Carolan* (Book of Carols) contains 9, and their *Blodeugerdd Cymru* (Authology of Wales) contains 48. The German carols were collected by Weinhold (Gratz, 1853), and one of the best of the many editions of French carols (*noels*) was published at Poictiers in 1824. During the last days preceding Christmas it is still the custom for Calabrian minstrels to descend from the mountains to Naples and Rome, saluting the shrines of the virgin mother with their wild music, under the poetical notion of cheering her until the birth-time of her infant at the approaching Christmas. In a picture of the nativity by Raphael he has introduced a shepherd at the door playing on a sort of bagpipe. Preparatory to Christmas the bells are ringing at dead midnight throughout England and the continent; and after the solemn celebration of the mass, for which the churches in France and Italy are magnificently adorned, it is used for the revellers to partake of a collation (*reveillon*), that they may be better able to sustain the fatigues of the night.

The carols themselves mainly had reference to some custom connected with the season, or some fact relating to the nativity itself. One of the best known of the ancient ones is the "Boar's Head Carol," which was sung on the arrival of one of the great Christmas dishes, the roused boar's head, in the great dining hall of the English castle, convent, college, or private dwelling. In Queen's College, Oxford, the custom is still kept up. There is a tradition that it originated at this college in commemoration of the valor of a student, who, while on a walk reading Aristotle, being suddenly attacked by a furious wild boar, rammed the volume into the throat of the aggressor, crying *Græcum est* till he had fairly choked the beast to death. It was long observed in the Christmas festivities of the Inns of Court. At Queen's College the boar's head is brought in on a large dish by the chief cook, preceded by a band of trumpeters, and followed by a procession of all the retainers belonging to the college. The following is a correct copy of the words of the carol, half Latin, half old English, taken from a collection of Christmas carols, printed by Wynkyn de Worde (1521):—

"Caput apri differo,
Reddens laudes Domino.
The bore's heed in hande bring I,
With garlands gay and rosemary;
I pray you all synge merely,
Qui estis in convivio.

"The bore's heed, I understande,
Is the chefe servyce of this lande.
Loke where ever it be fande,
Servite cum cantico."

To these other stanzas have been added at different times. The quaint and almost monotone music to the carol is well known.

From "The Christmas Prince," London, 1607, it appears that another poetical effusion was used at St. John the Baptist's College, Oxon, on a similar occasion. The professors and students in the great hall rose to their feet when the ferocious head made its appearance, and chanted a ditty which concluded as follows:—

"Then sett down the swineyard,
The foe to the vineyard,
Let Bacchus crowne his fall;
Let this boare's head and mustard
Stand for pigg, goose, and custard.
And so you are welcome all."

The "Porkington MS." furnishes a suggestive picture of a Christmas dinner in the early part of the fifteenth century:—

"Gud bred, alle, and wyn, dare I welle say,
The boare's hede with mustard armyd sre gay,
Furmante to pottage with wennisun fyne,
And the hombuls of the dow, and all that ever commes in;
Cappons I-bake, with pesys of the roow,
Reysons of corrons, with odyre spysis moo."

"Juvenilia," by George Wither (1662), makes the earliest allusion to the modern system of decoration. The first and fifth verses are quoted below:—

"So, now is come our joyfulst feast;
Let every man be jolly;
Each room with ivy leaves is drest,
And every post with holly.
* * * * * * *
"Now, all our neighbor's chimnies smoke,
And Christmas blocks are burning;
Their ovens they with bak'd meats choke,
And all their spits are turning."

A carol from the Sloane MSS. has the following introduction and stanzas:—

"Nowel el el el el el el el el el el—Mary was gret with Gabriel."

"Mary moder, meke and mylde
Fro schame and synne that ye us schylde,
For gret on grownd ye gon with childe;
Gabriel nuncio.

"Mary moder, be not a-dred,
Jhesu is in your body bred,
And of your bryst he will be fed;
Cum pudoris lilio."

Nowel or Noel, it must be remembered, has nearly the same significance as the verb "to carol."

A bard of about the same time as Chaucer has written a long carol or hymn in what is for these days a very peculiar style. The manuscript is still preserved. After methodically rhyming twenty stanzas of perfectly unique theology, he addresses the sacred babe in the following pathetic strain, and thus winds up his hymn:—

"Lullay! Lullay! lytil chyld, qwy wepy thou so sore? And art thou bothin God and man? quat woldyst thou be more?
So blessed be the tyme!"

Theologians and metaphysicians have found the doctrine of redemption a fruitful theme for discussion and hair-splitting. The ideas in the following curious stanzas are probably new to some modern dogmatic cavillers on knotty points of religion. The lines are from the Cotton MSS.:—

"Of womanhede, lo! thre degres there be,
Widowhede, wedlocke, and verginnitie;
Widowhede clamed heaven, her title is this,
By oppressions that mekelle suffereth she;
And vergins clame by chastite alone;
Then God thought a woman should set them at one;
A wedlocke by generacion, heaven hires shuld be,
And cease the strife;
For Marie was maden, widowe, and wife."

In an age of abject superstition, when the air was densely populated with spirits, when the commonest occurrences of every-day existence were regarded as omens, and when lucky days were absolute facts, it is but natural that great importance should be attached to the particular day of the week on which Christmas happened. Accordingly, in the Harleian MSS. there is a doggerel poem containing a number of weather-wise and personal predictions of what shall happen during the subsequent years when the festival falls on certain days. Here is the prophecy, and a gloomy one it is:—

"Yf Crystmas day on the Saterday falle,
That wynter ys to be dredden alle;
Hyt shall so full of grete tempeste,
That nyt shall sle bothe man and beste;
Fruite and corne shall fayle grete won,
And olde folke dyen many on.
Whate woman that day of chylde travayle,
They shall be borne in grete perelie;
And children that be borne that day,
Within halfe a year they shall dye, par fay.
The somer than shall wete ryghte ylle;
Yf thou awghte stele, hyt shal the spylle;
Thou dyest yf sekenes take the."

According to the same manuscript there is also a prophecy connected with the occurrence of the day upon Sunday. This applies directly to the festival this year. The prophecy is not quite so bad as that for Saturday, it being peculiarly lucky in many particulars. The weather-wise and the almanac-makers will do well to follow its weather suggestions when making their conjectures. Here it is:—

"Lordinges, I warne you al beforne,
Yef that day that Cryste was borne,
Fall uppon a Sunday;
That wynter shall be good per fay.
But grete wyndes alofte shalbe,
That somer shall be fayre and dry;
By kynde skylle, whythowtyn lesse,
Throw all londes shalbe peas,
And good tyme all thyngs to don,
But he that steleth he shalbe founde sone,
Whate chylde that day borne be,
A great lord he shalbe."

The prophecy is evidently on the principle of "the better the day the better the deed."

A belief was long current that at midnight on Christmas eve cattle in their stalls fell down on their knees in adoration of their infant Saviour in the same manner as the legend reports them to have done in the stable of Bethlehem. A bard of the fifteenth century perpetrates an amusing variation of the belief in the following unique stanza:—

"In a cracche was that chylde layde;
Both oxe and asse wyth hym playde,
Wyth joye and blisse;
Miserere nobis."

A beautiful phase in popular superstition is that which represents a complete prostration of the powers of darkness as taking place at this season. Chanticleer is then supposed to crow all night long, and by his vigilance to scare away all malignant spirits. The idea is incomparably expressed by Shakespeare, who puts it in the mouth of "Marcellus":—

"It faded at the crowing of the cock;
Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then they say no spirit can walk abroad," etc.

Among the revels of the Christmas season were the so-called feasts of fools and of asses, grotesque saturnalia, which were sometimes termed "December liberties," in which everything serious was burlesqued, inferiors personifying their superiors, great men becoming frolicsome, and which illustrate the proneness of man to occasionally reverse the order of society and ridicule its decencies. In the Protestant district of Germany and the north of Europe Christmas is often called the "children's festival," and Christmas eve is devoted to giving presents, and especially between parents and children, and brothers and sisters, by means of the so-called Christmas tree. A large yew bough is erected, lighted with tapers, and hung with manifold gifts, sweetmeats, apples, nuts, playthings, and ornaments. Each of these is marked with the name of the persons for whom it was intended, but not with the name of the donor, and when the whole family party is assembled, the presents are distributed around the room according to their labels, amid joyful acclamations and congratulations. A more sober scene succeeds, for the mother takes this occasion to say privately to the daughters, and the father to the sons, what has been observed most praiseworthy and what most faulty in their conduct. Formerly, and still in some of the smaller villages of North Germany, the presents made by all the parents were sent to some one person, who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and enormous flax wig, becoming the bugbear of children known as *Knecht Rupert*, goes from house to house, is received by the parents with great pomp and reverence, calls for the children, and bestows the intended gift upon them according to the character which he hears from the parents after severe inquiries. A beautiful poem of Hebel, *Christ-Baum*, celebrates the German ceremonies on Christmas eve. It is an old Swedish tradition, preserved in the history of Olaus, archbishop of Upsal, that at the festival of Christmas the men living in the cold northern parts are suddenly and strangely metamorposed into wolves; and that a huge multitude of them meet together at an appointed place during the night, and rage so fiercely against mankind and other creatures not fierce by nature, that the inhabitants of that country suffer more from their attacks than ever they do from natural wolves. Christmas has always been at once a religious, domestic, and merry-making festival in England, equally for every rank and age. The revels used to begin on Christmas eve, and continued often till Candlemas (February 2), every day being a holiday till Twelfth-night (January 6). In the houses of the nobles a "lord of misrule," or "abbot of unreason," was appointed, whose office was to "make the rarest pastimes, to delight the beholder," and whose dominion lasted from "All-hollow eve" (October 31) till Candlemas day. The larder was filled with capons, hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, beef, mutton, pork, pies, puddings, nuts, plums, sugar, and honey. The Italians have the following proverb:—"He has more business than English ovens at Christmas." The tenants were entertained at the hall, and the lord of the manor and his family encourged every art conducive to mirth.

The following selection and what follows it in the original, from Scott's "Marmion," gives the Christmas eve picture exactly:—

"On Christmas-eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas-eve the mass was sung;
That only night, in all the year,
Saw the stoled priest the chalice bear.
Then opened wide the baron's hall
To vassal, tenant, serf, and all;
Power laid his rod of rule aside,
And ceremony doffed his pride.
The heir, with roses in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose.
All hailed, with uncontrolled delight
And general voice, the happy night
That to the cottage, as the crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down.
England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
A poor man's heart through half the year."

Many of the Christmas customs had their origin far beyond the time when Julius Cæsar had set his foot in Britain, or St. Augustine had preached Christianity to the men of Kent. They are simply Christian teachings grafted on heathen rites. No festival is more amalgamated in this way than Christmas, the festivities of which, originally derived from the Roman Saturnalia, were afterwards intermingled with the ceremonies of the Druids, and, subsequently, with the grim mythology of the Saxons and Normans. The quaint old carols illustrate these facts admirably, and at the same time show the joyous character of the festival, as well as the peculiarly perverted piety which surrounded it in remote ages.

It was the practice of our ancestors to lay aside the charred remains of the Yule log wherewith to kindle its successor. The preservation of last year's Christmas log was, in their belief, a most effectual security to the house against fire. Further, it was regarded as a sign of ill luck if a squinting person entered the hall when the log was burning; and a similarly evil omen was exhibited in the arrival of a barefooted person; but the direst calamities of all certainly followed if a flat-footed woman made her appearance.

The common custom of decking the houses and churches at Christmas with evergreens is derived from ancient Druid practices. It was an old belief that sylvan spirits might flock to the evergreens, and remain unnipped by frost till the milder season. The holly, ivy, rosemary, bays, laurel, and mistletoe furnished the favorite trimmings, which were not removed till Candlemas. Chaplets of these were also worn about the head, a practice to which the phrase to "kiss under the rose," to "whisper under the mistletoe," are allusions. In old church calenders Christmas eve is marked *Templa exornantur* (adorn the temples). Holly and ivy still remain in England this most esteemed Christmas evergreen, though at the two universities of the college chapels are decked with laurel.

It is said that there was a famous hawthorn in the church-yard of Glastonbury Abbey, which always budded on the 24th and blossomed on the 25th of December. After the change of style it was observed that it blossomed on January 5, which would have been Christmas day O. S. It is said that slips from this thorn are preserved which blossom on January 5th to the present time. Near Raleigh there is a valley said to have been caused centuries ago by an earthquake, which swallowed up a whole village and church. It was formerly a custom for people to assemble here on Christmas morning to listen to the ringing of the bells of the church beneath them. The Christmas celebrations in England have lost their primitive boisterous character, the gambols and carols are nearly gone by, and family reunions and evergreen trimmings are all that remain of the various rough merriments which used to mark the festival. The last memorable appointment of a lord of misrule was in 1627, when he had come to be denominated "a grand captaine of mischiefe."

The institution of the festival itself in honor of the birth of a Saviour is attributed by the decretal letters to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138. At first it was the most movable of the Christian festive days, often celebrated by the Eastern churches in the months of April and May. In the fourth century the urgency of St. Cyril of Jerusalem obtained from Pope Julius I an order for an investigation to be made concerning the day of Christ's nativity. The result of inquiry by the theologians of the East and the West was an agreement upon the 25th of December. The chief grounds for the decision were the tables of the censors in the archives of Rome; and although, in the opinion of some of the fathers, there was not authentic proof of the identification of the day, yet the decision was uniformly accepted, and from that time nativity has been celebrated throughout the Church on the same day. In England the Christmas season began on Christmas and continued for a fortnight, until Twelfth day, which was formerly celebrated with greater ceremony than the beginning of the season and consequently became the old Christmas Day (Epiphany). Now the first day, or the 25th of December, is the most generally observed.

The respectable Samuel Pepys in his diary makes several notes about Christmas as he did about everything else that came within his knowledge. The following is not the least amusing entry in that quaint and curious diary:—

Christmas day (1665.)—To church in the morning, and then saw a wedding in the church, which I have not seen many a day; and the young people so merry one with another, and strange to see what delight we married people have to see these poor fools deceyed in our condition, every man and woman gazing and smiling at them.

A longer note is made for Christmas, 1662, but it is of no especial interest. For the same date of 1668 we have the following melancholy entry:—"To dinner alone with my wife, who, poor wretch, sat undressed all day till 10 at night, altering and lacing of a noble petticoat; while I by her making the boy read to me the 'Life of Julius Cæsar' and 'Des Cartes' Book of Music.'"

It is sincerely hoped that none of our readers will be obliged to pass the present Christmas day in the manner described, leaving out of the question the impropriety of altering "noble petticoats," or reading lives of Julius Cæsar on a Sunday.

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. s1

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the following new books:—

"Marcella, the Fearless Christian Maiden," by Francis Eastbrook, published by Dodd & Mead, is a story of Roman life in the early days of the Christian Church, in which the trials and tribulations of the believers in Christ are narrated in a manner calculated to excite the interest and sympathy of young readers. The author has endeavored, with success, to give a correct local coloring to the surroundings of her heroine, and the tale is one that is worthy of perusal as a graphic description of old Roman life, independently of the value of the religious truths it sets forth.

"Lawrence's Adventures Among the Ice-cutters, Glassmakers, Coal-miners, Iron-men and Ship builders," by J. T. Trowbridge, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., is an attempt to combine entertainment with instruction that is more than usually successful. The various chapters of the book originally appeared in *Our Young Folks* as separate articles, and they were highly appreciated by a multitude of the readers of that popular juvenile magazine, many of whom will be glad to possess them complete in a neat volume that will be an ornament to the shelves of a library.

"Cinderella and Her Little Glass Slipper," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Brave Ballads for American Children," containing "The Story of Columbus," "Rip Van Winkle," "The Story of Putnam the Brave," and "The Ballad of Abraham Lincoln," are three holiday brochures, filled with clever designs by Alfred Fredericks, which are printed in the most brilliant colors for the gratification of the peculiarly critical order of taste that prevails in the nursery. These attractive pamphlets are published by Fields, Osgood & Co.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "How Nelly Found the Fairies," a very pretty little story that will please the fancy of young readers of both sexes.

From the same house we have received the following recent juvenile publications of Lee & Shepard:—

"Arthur Brown, the Young Captain," by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, is the first of the "Pleasant Cove Series," to be completed in six volumes, the idea of which is to illustrate the power of kindness.

The "Kathie Stories," by Miss A. M. Douglas, entitled "Kathie's Three Wishes," "Kathie's Summer," and "Kathie's Aunt Ruth," are pleasantly written, and are sure of appreciative readers. The three volumes are bound in an attractive style, and are contained in a neat box, so that they will make a very nice holiday gift for some boy or girl of literary tastes.

—From D. Ashmead we have received the following:—

"Love; or, Woman's Destiny," is the title of the leading poem in a little volume of verse by Sarah J. Hale. In this poem the ideas in regard to the sphere and the mission of women which have been advocated by Mrs. Hale for many years are set forth in graceful and melodious verse, which may win for them the attention of those who refuse to read didactical treatises in prose. The leading poem is supplemented by several shorter ones which have appeared from time to time in *Godey's Lady's Book*, and have been met with sufficient favor to warrant their republication.

"The Mother's Legacie to her Unborne Childe," by Elizabeth Joceline, edited from the edition of 1625, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, is a touching little manual of godly counsel that Mrs. Hale has done a good service to American readers by presenting with an appropriate introduction explaining its purport and the circumstances under which it was written. Among all the beautiful books now before the public there are few that are better worth putting into the hands of a thoughtful child than this, and we commend it to the notice of those who are searching for appropriate holiday gifts for the young folks at home.

—From Porter & Coates we have received specimen engravings of "Boydell's Shakespeare," the most stupendous piece of artistic folly ever perpetrated. Alderman J. Boydell, afterwards Lord Mayor of London, about the year 1785 conceived the idea of establishing a grand Shakespearian gallery and expended a magnificent fortune and brought himself to bankrupcy by having a series of paintings made by the first British artists of the day, among whom were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, Fuseli, Romney, Northcote, Smirke, Bucby, and Opie. These works were engraved and were published at two guineas a copy, or about $1000 for the whole series. The entire cost of the paintings and engravings has been estimated at more than $5,000,000, and up to the present time "Boydell's Shakespeare" has been a work to be found only in the largest public libraries, or in the collections of the wealthiest connoisseurs. Messrs. Porter & Coates have a limited number of copies which they offer to subscribers at the very low price of $140 for two magnificent volumes, half bound in the best Russia leather. This is an opportunity to obtain possession of a series of impressions of these engravings at a low figure that may never offer again, and connoisseurs should make a note of the fact. The impressions sent to us, if not equal to first proofs, are very satisfactory, and are certainly worth more than the price demanded for them.

—The last few months have been specially fatal to officers of the United States Navy. The mortality set in with the death of the illustrious Farragut, and since then some of the brightest names have been thus stricken from the rolls. Taylor, Stewart, and Breese followed each other in rapid succession, and now Commodore Gardner has gone to join the "innumerable caravan." Porter still remains, hale and hearty; subject only to chronic attacks of correspondence, which, however much they may impair his memory, do not seem to be attended with any particular danger to his life.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS' AUCTIONEERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

Nos. 1 and 2. 2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first and west of Oscar street, Twenty-sixth ward. All those 2 three-story brick messuages, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the northerly side of Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, being the second and third houses west of Oscar street; each 16 feet front and 79 feet 6 inches deep. Each house has 8 rooms. Terms—$1500 may remain on each. They will be sold separately.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Four well-secured Mortgages of $750, $750, $1500, $1750, $1750. All that mortgage secured by three-story brick dwelling, issuing out of a lot of ground, west side of Oscar street, 74 feet 6 inches north of Gray's Ferry road, (in the rear of the above property,) 14 feet front and 82 feet deep. They will be sold separately.

No. 5. A well-secured mortgage of $1500, secured by a three-story brick dwelling, northerly side of Gray's Ferry road, 50 feet west of Oscar street; lot 16 feet front, 72 feet deep. Adjoining property Nos. 1 and 2.

Nos. 6 and 7. All those 2 well-secured mortgages, each $1750, secured by three-story brick dwellings, situate on the northerly side of Gray's Ferry road, adjoining the above on the west; one lot, 16 by 72 feet, the other 15 feet 1 inch, by 100 feet deep. They will be sold separately. A brief of title and plan may be seen at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable property known as "The Union Club," No. 211 South Twelfth street, below Walnut street, lot 80 front, 136 feet in depth. On Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable thre-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground occupied and owned by "The Union Club," of Philadelphia, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet north of Locust street, No. 211, the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet, with the privilege of court and alley in the rear. The property contains two large and elegant drawing-rooms, occupying all of the main building; large dining-rooms, kitchen, and other rooms; fine garden, 55 feet front, with fountain; bowling-alley and billiard-room, etc.

The above property is admirably suited for a restaurant, theatre, or public institution of any kind, being situated in a central and eligible position.

Terms easy.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 31 J 14 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Well-secured Ground Rent, $88 a year. On Tuesday, December 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $88 a year, issuing out of a lot of ground (on which is erected a three-story brick dwelling), situate on the north side of Summer street, 16 feet east of Twenty-second street, No. 2145, between Race and Vine streets, containing in front on Summer street 16 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet 6 inches, including an alley 3 feet 6 inches wide. Punctually paid and well secured.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 255 MARKET STREET.—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE.

Apply to C. D. RITCHIE,
A. E. WIEGAND,
12 20 tuths4t* No. 568 WALNUT Street.

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TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.

The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.

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12 8 thstuim No. 121 South FRONT Street.

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MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

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AT LOW PRICES.

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DECORATED SEVRES SHADES, ETC

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Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures,

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COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

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Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

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Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m

ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

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ANTHRACITE COAL,

Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·75.

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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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JANUARY 1, 1871,

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

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FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1 1m*

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $300,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

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Central Railroad OF IOWA

Is now nearly completed through the richest and most thickly settled portion of the State.

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The Bonds are issued at the rate of only $16,000 to the mile (only one-half that of some other roads), and parties who desire any portion of the small balance of this loan upon a nearly finished road are invited to make immediate application, either to the Treasurer of the Company or its advertised agents, who will furnish pamphlets and full information.

These Bonds pay fully one-third more interest than Governments, which will be taken in exchange, at the highest market price.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,

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After a full examination we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

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THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4¾ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9¾ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

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FIRST EDITION

GRANT AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Severe Reviews of the Message.

Scenes at a Tennessee Execution

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GRANT IN ENGLAND.

British Opinions of the President's Message—The Alabama Claims and the Fisheries Question—Criticisms of the "Spectator" and "Saturday Review."

From the London *Spectator* of December 10, just received, we make the following extracts from an article entitled "President Grant and Great Britain:"—

Presidents for finite terms with renewable leases of power are certainly not enviable political institutions. They are a good deal like emperors of uncertain dynastic prospects, and with heirs-apparent whose hopes of the imperial reversion no insurance company would value at any respectable figure. They get fidgetty as their period of power passes its middle point without their having done anything to entitle them to the enthusiastic gratitude of their countrymen, and begin speculative reconnoissances on difficult and delicate international questions. President Grant is no exception to this rule. He will have been two years in power next March, and it is already two years since he was elected. In the mean time, he has been a respectable mediocrity with a somewhat declining reputation.

On the whole, when his two years of office are at an end, he will have done nothing to sustain in the field of politics the reputation he had gained on the field of war, and, therefore, as happens to all strong men who are discovered to be strong only on one side, his popularity is on the wane.

President Grant's new message insists somewhat ostentatiously, if we may trust the telegraphic report of it, on three delicate points suggesting a possibility of serious complications with two distinct foreign nations, Spain and England.

With regard to our own empire, the message seems to have been unpleasant, and by way of being quarrelsome, rather than really high-handed and dangerous. The President recommends Congress to empower the Government to investigate and buy up all the private claims on Great Britain in relation to the Alabama question, that it may hold in its own hands the title to compensation, and press it at its own pleasure in its own way. It is for this reason, we suppose, that the Government has interfered to prevent the citizens of the United States from pressing their individual claims on Great Britain. "When Great Britain desires a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter into the consideration of the subject with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations." But on the question of the rightfulness of the claims themselves, which we have offered to submit to arbitration, President Grant does not give the slightest hint that he will even permit the reference of that question to an impartial authority.

A war with America would be so disastrous, peace and friendship with America would so inestimable a blessing, that we heartily wish our Government would have the strength of mind to waive its abstract legal rights in the one case in which a very considerable number even of Englishmen are disposed to agree with the United States that we were culpably negligent. But we must admit that President Grant gives no sign that this would be enough, and that he does give some very distinct signs that he is disposed to be litigious and keep open all causes of quarrel as long as he can. We hope that he will fail, and we feel sure that the American people will not bear him out in this.

On the fisheries question there is a much more acrimonious tone taken, and as the world happens to know that General Butler has lately been airing that question in public, and making a serious attack on the Canadian Dominion in connection with it, the aspect of the case looks not a little serious. General Grant does not venture to state that the Canadian Government has done anything unlawful. He only asserts that their action has been "very unfriendly," and that "if the Dominion authorities attempt to enforce the unwarrantable jurisdiction over the fisheries assumed by their statutes, it would be his duty to take steps to protect the rights of American citizens." As we know that only about a week ago the fishing vessel Friend, from Gloucester, Massachusetts, within General Butler's Congressional district, had been seized by the British steamer Plover, near Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, and carried into port for a breach of the fishery laws, the President's complaint looks too like one of which the occasion had been purposely furnished by that clever but unscrupulous statesman who is just at present in a most hostile mood towards England, and is supposed in the United States to be daily gaining influence with the President. That the President means war we do not suppose. But that he means to have a good occasion for war if war should seem politically desirable, we very much fear.

If the colonial law authorized the seizure and confiscation of the ship for the first proved offense, the United States would have no right of complaint. A great many of her own navigation statutes have at different times imposed the penalty of the confiscation of British ships for the first infringement of one of those statutes. As far as we can see, General Grant has no case, and knows that he has no case. When the American law was enforced against English ships—for breaking the blockade, for instance—we have not called it "unfriendly;" and when the English law is enforced against American ships, why should the execution of the law be a bit more unfriendly? There is no "friendliness" in leaving any law a dead-letter.

This, however, is formidable—that the President is purposely accumulating grievances against us, as if to irritate the public mind. We can only appeal from the "politician" who sits in the President's seat to the wisdom and sobriety of the American people, who have seldom allowed themselves to be manœuvred into a quarrel, and are not likely, we believe, to indulge even their President with the satisfaction of reflecting that he has had the power of achieving it.

The London *Saturday Review* of December 10 has an elaborate article upon the message, from which we extract as follows:—

It would be wrong either to slight or to overrate the importance of hinted menaces which are at least in part intended to serve domestic purposes with which Englishmen have no concern. In the course of the last forty years three Presidential messages out of four have indicated ill-will to England. Before the war the pretext for resentment was generally derived from the English prejudice against the system of slavery which was supported by the dominant party. It was only on the eve of secession that Mr. Buchanan, in his last message, abstained from imputations on the character of the English Government. Mr. Lincoln, greatly to his credit, offered no official countenance to the popular clamor; and it was reserved for General Grant to resume the interrupted tradition of vituperation. As the alleged provocation has from time to time varied with the necessities of party, it may be fairly assumed that the President's charges against England are intended rather to flatter than to instruct popular feeling and opinion. Intelligent American politicians are fully aware that the English Government and nation would at all times be glad to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States; but as long as votes are to be gained by denouncing the policy and character of England, it is impossible to establish a good understanding.

From the telegraphic summary of the message it may be collected that the Canadians, like the inhabitants of all other countries, exercise the exclusive right of fishing within their own territorial waters. They have enacted laws for the protection of their property and for the discouragement of trespassers; and General Grant actually alleges as a grievance the existence of statutes which it has apparently not been found necessary to apply or to enforce. It is not pretended that Canadian fishermen would be allowed to encroach on American fisheries, or that the municipal legislation of Canada is inconsistent with international law. A litigious landowner might as reasonably object to the erection of a fence by his neighbor on the boundary of his property. The reprisals which are threatened in the message are wholly unprovoked; and unless Congress shares the prejudices of General Grant and General Butler, it is difficult to suppose that the President's suggestions will be adopted. The demand that the St. Lawrence shall be opened to American commerce, as the Rhine and Danube are protected by European treaties, would be reasonable if any vexatious impediments to trade were interposed by the Canadian Government; but it may be doubted whether the American pretensions are confined to a commercial right of way.

Arguments, if they are unsound, may be refuted, but motives can only be, if possible, ascertained and estimated at their true value. General Grant's advisers seem to have persuaded him that his chance of re-election will be increased by appeals to prejudice against England, and possibly by hostile measures. A candidate for the Presidency of 1872 who is unwise enough to pledge himself against free-trade may perhaps be liable to a similar miscalculation when he relies on professions of hostility to England. The more respectable section of the Republican party has been already in some degree alienated by General Grant's recent encouragement of popular corruption; and the same class of politicians would certainly deprecate an unprovoked war, and more especially a hostile attempt upon Canada. No dispassionate statesman would wish to introduce the Canadians into the Union in the capacity of defeated and irreconcilable enemies. Reprisals exercised at their expense, in revenge for the assertion of their rights of property, would be an awkward preparation even for General Butler's plebiscites. It is probable that some Americans would object on moral grounds to the unprovoked slaughter and plunder even of Englishmen; and the direct and indirect cost of an unnecessary war would be still more generally regarded as objectionable. The proposal by which General Butler hopes to unite his party is much more likely to divide it; and the Republicans have no chance of success in the next election except by entire union among themselves. If General Grant continues to submit to the tutelage of one of the most disreputable politicians in the United States, he will either fail to secure the Republican nomination, or he will drag down his party in his merited fall. It is rash to prepare for a contest which must be delayed for two years by relying on domestic corruption, on foreign complications, and on opposition to the laws of political economy. On some at least of these questions Mr. Hoffman, who will probably be the Democratic candidate, will occupy more tenable ground.

A JOLLY HANGING.

A Tennessee Execution Affords a General Good Time to the Convict and the Crowd.

Hanging for murder as a warning to that part of the people not yet in jail had its advantages fully exhibited in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 16th instant, at the execution of Andy Williams, alias Heard. A local paper gives a graphic account, whereby it appears that the execution took place some distance down the river, and was the occasion of an excursion at $1.50 the round trip for all except the prisoner. He had a state-room, and the hilarious excursionists dropped in to see him, one by one. He smoked and chatted with them, and when the table and cabin broke down beneath the weight of those sitting upon it, he laughed heartily. From the landing to Harrison, he was driven to the scaffold, riding upon his coffin in a wagon, to the jail, followed by a large crowd, who, to a stranger, would have seemed all going to a fair. Women were to be seen mounted on animals of all sizes and shapes. Men enough to form a cavalry expedition followed the wagon, all merry, a portion of them too merry. "Jest in time, Jim, to go blackberrying."

"Well, I want to see him dance on nothing."

"Have a drink, Bill," said one, passing the bottle to another, both mounted, "one radical vote less."

"Well, I thought I'd come in to see the hanging if wife was sick." "That's him," yapped out another. "String him up, Asb'y." These with other ejaculations went on until the procession reached the scaffold, where another large crowd were in waiting. The day being somewhat chilly several fires were built, and around each one a crowd was discussing and warming.

The prisoner on the scaffold hoped all would forgive him, was satisfied the Court's sentence was just, hailed one person and another in the crowd to come up to get his parting words, upon happening to see a doctor in the audience requested him to leave his body alone, and at sight of the white cap smiled. Even after he had been swung off, and in the solemn hour of death, idle talk, jokes, and drunken wit were indulged in by many in rear of the scaffold. When the body was taken down, it was found that his neck was not broken, and the rope and knot were placed in the coffin, as a bystander stated, "to let the old man know what death he died." A grave was prepared by the side of that of the murderer Huff, executed in 1869. There being no shovels to fill up the earth, it was kicked in and stamped like planting trees, and there we left him. It is but justice to the officers to state that they regretted the unseemly behavior, and would have repressed it had they had the force. Such scenes must be very useful in inspiring the public mind with a due sense of the dignity of the law and of the sacredness of human life.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Senator Sumner's Enthusiasm for Annexation—Wherefore Did it Cool and Collapse?—Gen. Babcock Vindicated—"His Conduct Throughout Meets My Entire Approbation."

Below we give letters which, at this juncture, will be read with special interest.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1870.—Major-General Babcock—My Dear General:—I was present at Mr. Sumner's residence when President Grant called and explained the Dominican treaty to the Senator, and, although I cannot recall the exact words of the latter, I understood him to say that he would cheerfully support the treaty. At the President's request I remained to hear his explanations, and I am free to add that such is my deep regard for Mr. Sumner that his indorsement of the treaty went very far to stimulate me in giving it my own support. I had already said this much to Mr. Sumner, who, however, replies that other information since obtained has shaped his present action. Truly yours,

J. W. FORNEY.

General Babcock himself was also present, and corroborates the statements of Colonel Forney.

[COPY.]

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1870.—To the President, Executive Mansion—Mr. President:—There is a rumor that General Babcock used your name without authority in reference to the "confidential basis" for the annexation of San Domingo, and that General Babcock exceeded the verbal instruction given him in regard to the Telegrafo, and the sending of the Tuscarora after that piratical craft. The select committee would be glad to receive from you any explanations or statements you may see fit to make on these subjects, should you think it worth while to notice such imputations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,
Chairman Committee.

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1870—To Hon. James W. Nye, United States Senate—Sir:—In reply to your letter of to-day, I am pleased to inform you that General Babcock did not exceed my wishes or my verbal instructions to him in connection with the confidential basis. General Babcock was sent to San Domingo to ascertain, so far as he could, the wishes of the Dominican people and Government with respect to annexation to the United States. If he found them favorable he was directed to ascertain the terms on which they desired annexation. He brought the confidential basis, which was not binding or intended to be binding upon either Government, unless each saw fit to continue the negotiations. It contains a clause making it null and void unless accepted and carried into effect. I also directed the Secretary of the Navy to send by General Babcock such instructions to the commanding officer of the United States steamer Seminole as would direct him to seize the Telegrafo if found on the high seas, and send her to Baltimore for adjudication, she having interfered with our merchant shipping. In transferring these instructions to the commanding officer of the United States steamer Tuscarora, General Babcock did no more than was his duty. General Babcock's conduct throughout meets my entire approval.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

THE WAR PATH.

Indian Raids in Texas—Terrible Outrages by Savages on the Settlers.

The San Antonio *Express* narrates the particulars of a new Indian foray on the Western frontier settlements:—

About the 12th of December a party of Indians, numbering about forty, and dressed in Mexican costume, made their appearance at Speer's Ranche, at the Eagle Pass, crossing Turkey Creek, in broad daylight. Old man Speers came near losing his life, he not identifying them as Indians until they were close upon him. He managed to escape to shelter, and the Indian contented themselves with taking all the horse they could find.

Leaving Speers' house, they attacked a Mexican train encamped near by, killed one Mexican, and carried off as a captive a young boy. They then proceeded southerly, visited Finley's Ranche on the Chapperoso, stealing but not killing, from whence they passed to the Pendencia settlement, in the broad daylight of the next day. They surrounded the houses and drove the people indoors, and took every horse they could lay hands on. Here also a boy was taken by them and carried off.

Their next visit was to the Carisa, and it was here that David Adams was killed in sight of his house. A party of six Americans and two Mexicans gave fight to the Indians near this place, but the odds of forty to eight were too heavy, and they were forced to retire. Both Mexicans were killed. Soon after Dr. Woodbridge, of the frontier forces, with a party of a dozen rangers came up with the Indians and gave battle. The fight raged at intervals all day. This gallant little band managed to kill eight of the red devils, while they lost one man killed and two wounded. At last accounts the Indians were pressed hard; their horses were in an exhausted state, and the whole country in a state of excitement that brought out every man armed to the teeth. Scouts were out from all the neighboring forts, and the rangers were hastening to head the fiends off.

Twenty-five of the Indians passed up between the Blanco and Frio. Meeting two rangers *en route* to Fort Inge, they waylaid and killed them both. The country is horrified. This alarm has spread in every direction. Fathers and brothers look into the blanched faces of each other, and silently wonder how much longer the strong arm of a Government is to allow its people to be ruthlessly massacred. How will our Congressman act in the emergency? We demand that he lay before the assembled Representatives of every State the picture of desolation and fear that haunts and infests our border. Human patience exhausted itself with this last bloody foray of these fiends incarnate.

OBITUARY.

Major Theodore Edson, U. S. A.

Major Theodore Edson, of the Ordnance Department, and instructor of ordnance and science of gunnery at the Military Academy, died recently, after a brief illness, at Rock Island, Illinois, where he was visiting. Major Edson was graduated July 1, 1860, from the Military Academy, and promoted to brevet second lieutenant of ordnance. He served with honor during the Rebellion, being promoted from first lieutenant of ordnance to brevet captain, December 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, where he served as chief of ordnance to Major-General Rosecrans. He was promoted captain, March 3, 1863 and major, December 15, 1867. He served in command of the Watertown, Fort Monroe, Rock Island, and Columbus arsenals, and the Cincinnati ordnance depot, in command of Louisville during the war, and as chief of ordnance to Rosecrans, and chief of ordnance of the Departments of the Ohio, and of Virginia and North Carolina.

Major John B. Butler, U. S. A.

Major John B. Butler, a retired army officer, who at one time figured quite prominently in the politics of this State, died a few days ago at Cincinnati, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight. The deceased served as a private during the War of 1812, and after the war walked from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Pa., where he engaged in the printing business, and was for many years editor and publisher of the Pittsburg *Statesman*. He was at this period of his life actively engaged in politics, and in 1838 was appointed recorder of deeds, and afterwards canal commissioner. When war with Mexico was declared Major Butler was appointed paymaster in the army, and went with General Taylor's command to the seat of war. After the war he was appointed military storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal, where he remained until about 1863, when he retired on the usual pay and allowances. Major Butler was a political writer of fine ability.

Rev. Collins Stone.

The Rev. Collins Stone, principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Hartford, was killed yesterday in a railroad accident near that city. He was 58 years old; a graduate of Yale in 1832. He came to the American Asylum as a teacher in 1833, and was one of the most faithful and efficient of the corps of that institution for nineteen years, when in 1852 he accepted the position of Principal of the Ohio State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Columbus. In 1863 he was offered the position of Principal of the American Asylum, and accepted it. He studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, and was ordained to the ministry in 1853, while principal of the Ohio institution. He has been for nearly forty years one of the most efficient, faithful, and conscientious of men engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and most highly esteemed and loved by all his associates and by the pupils under his charge. His eldest son, Edward C. Stone, is principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Delvan, Wis.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sentenced.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Paxson.

George Blakely, convicted a few weeks since of manslaughter, in taking the life of George F. Boehm, at Baldwin's locomotive works, was this morning sentenced to four years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary. A sad Christmas present for himself and his poor wife.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Cotton firm but quiet; middling upland, 15½@15¾c.; low middling, 14¼@14½c. Flour active and shipping grades higher; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·25; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@7; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $7·75@10; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·60@7·50. Wheat unchanged; choice white, $1·70@1·85; fair to prime, $1·40@1·60; prime to choice red, $1·65@1·80; fair to good, $1·35@1·60; common, $1·20@1·30; Ohio and Indiana, $1·37@1·40. Corn—white active at 75c.; yellow dull and heavy at 72c. Oats active at 52@54c. Rye firm at 85@90c. Provisions nominally unchanged in every respect. Whisky quiet at 95@96c.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Armies of the Loire.

Their Reported Junction Denied.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Robbery of Southern Express Co.

Chesapeake Bay Frozen Over

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Reported Junction of the French Armies Untrue.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Yesterday's announcement from French sources that the two divisions of the Army of the Loire had effected a junction appears to be without foundation.

The Last Paris Sortie.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 23.—During the great sortie from Paris on Wednesday Ducrot took many hundred prisoners.

The General Situation

is more encouraging for the French. The non-occupation of Tours, and the retreat of other Prussian forces towards Orleans, are said to be the result of strategical movements of Chanzy and Bourbaki.

Evacuation of Rouen.

Rouen has been almost entirely evacuated by the Prussians. There were only fifteen hundred German soldiers there yesterday. Manteuffel had undoubtedly moved his forces for the purpose of opposing the march of the French army of General Faidherbe.

Official Report of General Faidherbe.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 24.—In an official despatch telegraphed from Lille on the night of December 23, General Faidherbe announced to the Minister of War that his army engaged the enemy at Pont Novelle that day.

The battle lasted from 11 in the forenoon until 6 in the evening. For the greater portion of the time it was an artillery duel, which finally terminated by a charge by the French infantry along the whole line. The enemy were driven back, and the French troops remained masters of the field.

A Battle at Paris Imminent.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 24.—Advices from Paris up to the night of the 22d are received by a balloon which landed near Nuits. There was no engagement that day (Thursday), but a great battle was regarded as imminent.

The French Loss in the Late Sortie.

The journals estimate the losses of the French in the combats of December 21st at about 800 killed and wounded, and speak in glowing terms of the great confidence and ardor displayed by the National Guard.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Robbery of the Southern Express Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A letter from Pensacola say, on the 12th inst. the Southern Express Company was robbed a few miles from that place. There were several packages of money, one of $12,000 from the Navy Department, which was probably intended for the Pensacola Navy Yard, another package of $900, and several other small sums, amounting altogether to about $13,000 in currency, all of which was stolen. The money was left in a car over night by the temporary messenger, of which opportunity the robbers availed themselves.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Repairing the Cables.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Dec. 24.—A vessel which spoke the steamer Robert Lowe brings a letter from Captain Kerr, dated yesterday. Continuous gales are reported; but everything is ready to avail of first moderate weather to repair the Atlantic cables.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Weather in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 24.—The thermometer here at 8 o'clock stood at 6 degrees; at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, at 6 degrees below zero. Ice 4 inches thick formed at Staunton, Virginia.

FROM MARYLAND.

Chesapeake Bay Frozen Over.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Dec. 24.—The weather is very cold, and there were from two to two and a half inches of ice on Chesapeake Bay, all across from Poole's Island to Chesapeake City, last night.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burning of a Hotel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Rutherfurd Park Hotel, in New Jersey, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000. About a year ago there was a fire in the same hotel.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 2000 bales at 15⅝c. Flour quiet but firm; sales 8500 barrels State at $5·15@6·50; Ohio at $5·95@6·40; Western at $5·15@6·75. Wheat very quiet but firm; sales 20,000 bushels new spring at $1·40; winter red and amber Western at $1·45@1·47; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn firm and scarce; sales 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 74@75c. Oats firm but quiet; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 60½@61½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess $19·50@19·75; old, $19@19·25. Lard firm; steam, 11¾@12⅛c. Whisky firm at 95c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 7 per cent. gold. Gold, 110⅛. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 107⅜; do. 1864, do., 106⅜; do. 1865, do. 107⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅛; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90⅝; Erie, 23⅞; Reading, 98⅛; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91⅝; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103; Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 45⅜.

—A question of considerable interest to the travelling public, in California, will shortly be tried in the Sacramento District Court. The plaintiff, Washington Irving Nichols, claims damages in the sum of $10,000 from the California Pacific Railroad for loss of time, inconvenience, etc., caused through having been put off a train by a conductor because his ticket happened to have been dated for the previous day.

FOURTH EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Army of the Loire.

A Rumored Defeat.

Chanzy in Retreat.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Treasury Operations

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Rumor of a Serious Defeat of General Chanzy.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Evening.—A despatch from Havre says a rumor prevails that General Chanzy was defeated by the combined armies of the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles and is now in full retreat.

The French Force at Havre.

Information has been received from Cherbourg that there are now 60,000 French troops at Havre.

The Latest Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24—Evening.—U. S. bonds closed at 94¼.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Commander William G. Temple is ordered to command the Tennessee, now fitting out at New York. Paymaster Thomas G. Casswell, Second Assistant Engineers Edward J. Allen and Francis M. Ashton, Gunner Thomas P. Venable, and Sail-maker Francis Boom to the Tennessee; Master Arthur A. Boyd to the Michigan.

Lieutenant-Commanders George W. Hayward and G. B. D. Gordon are detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Lieutenant-Commander George F. F. Wild, Master N. W. Nicholas, First Engineer Thomas J. McConnell, from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee.

First Assistant Engineer James Sheridan, Boatswain Charles Miller, Carpenter Thomas T. Toy, from Navy Yard at New York, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Lieutenant Wallace Graham and Chief Engineer William B. Brooks, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Tennessee. Lieutenant-Commander Charles T. Cotton, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee; Master Albert Ross, from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee; Surgeon James McMasters is detached from special duty at New York and ordered to the Tennessee; Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort is detached from the receiving ship Potomac and ordered to the Tennessee.

Assistant Surgeon M. L. Ruth is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Tennessee. Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Davis, Jr., is detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders. Second Assistant Engineer John P. Kelley is detached from the Terror and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan is detached from duty as a member of the Board of Examiners and placed on waiting orders.

Treasury Operations of the Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Fractional currency received from printers during the week, $678,500; shipments—notes, $5,688,848; fractional currency, $557,000. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulating notes, $345,874,600; for deposits of public moneys, $15,819,500; mutilated notes burned during the week, $545,800; total amount burned, $34,820,568; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $769,300; bank circulation outstanding at this date, $304,612,609.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $281,148. Total for the fiscal year to date, $81,460,759. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $560,074.

The Treasury Department has information that $1000 in gold was recently stolen from the cashier at the New Orleans Custom House, and all effort to discover the thieves were unavailing. Collector Casey refunded the amount stolen from his own private funds.

Quiet Day at the Capital.

There is very little doing in any of the departments to-day. In nearly all of them the clerks were permitted to leave their desks at noon.

Personal Matters.

Senator Sherman had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day. The President received no visitors this morning.

Lieut. Joseph H. Sylvester, unassigned, is honorably discharged.

Navigation Obstructed.

The ice in the channel of the Potomac is an inch and a half. It is thicker toward the shore. The Aquia Creek steamer did not, in consequence, arrive here until 11 o'clock this morning, being six or seven hours behind time, thus losing the early morning railroad connection with the North.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The steamer City of London took out $230,227 in specie.

FROM THE WEST.

Intensely Cold Weather in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at Indianapolis at 8 A. M. was 8 degrees below zero; at Lafayette, 10 below; New Albany, 2 below; Richmond, 5 below; Evansville, 2 below; Union City, Ind., 12 below; Vincennes, 16 below; and Terre Haute, 11 below.

"LETTRE-JOURNAL DE PARIS."

A Paris Newspaper During the Siege.

The New York *Tribune* prints a *fac-simile* of a recent Paris newspaper, the entire contents of which would not fill two columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. We make the following interesting extracts:—

Food Supply.—Our readers will no doubt be curious to know what will be our daily fare during the coming week. Here it is day by day:—Sunday, codfish; Monday, salt pork; Tuesday, codfish; Wednesday, corned beef and mutton; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, fresh beef. Let us add that, beside potatoes, there are still fresh vegetables, such as cabbage, celery, etc., and that the storekeepers have still a large quantity of preserved vegetables. As to bread, which is now made from wheat ground at Paris, it is not so white, but is as good as formerly. Chocolate and sweetmeats are no longer scarce.

Milk.—In consequence of the requisition regarding milch cows, the Minister of Agriculture has seized 1720, because they were either not reported or were reported irregularly, or because their owners had not enough fodder for them. The owners have been paid the value of these cows as meat, although they had no claim to compensation. There are now 4217 milch cows in Paris; so we need not fear that milk will be scarce.

Intellectual Food.—This was the subject of a remarkable discourse recently made by M. Legouve. He advised the Parisians to attend to mental needs as carefully as to corporeal; which ought to be popular counsel, seeing that it corresponds with the general wish of the masses. It is, indeed, curious and interesting to observe the passionate demand for knowledge. The lecture halls and schools are constantly crowded; public discussions are being arranged; and the theatres, which are now more places of artistic and literary entertainment than of gorgeous display, are filled with audiences anxious for more intellectual food than is found in our military reports or the lucubrations of M. de Bismarck.

The Situation.—The moment for the supreme effort has come. The Government has just announced it to the populace and the army, while a portion of the enemy's army has moved against the army of the Loire, we shall attempt to break the circle within which we have been confined for nearly two months and a half. It is natural to feel impatient in the crisis through which we are passing, but it is against impatience especially that we ought to guard. Let every man show his patriotism; the soldier, in courageously obeying the orders of his chiefs; the citizen, in giving the Government a sincere and disinterested support. Discipline in the camps, confidence in the city: such ought to be to-day the motto of all Frenchmen.

Departure of Balloon-Mails:—Thursday evening, November 24, the Ville d'Orleans, with despatches and pigeons; Monday evening, 28th, the Jacquard, with despatches only.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Dec. 24, 1870.

The local money market to-day is in an exceptionally quiet state. There is some little borrowing, but it scarcely gives a clue to the real condition of the market. In business quarters there is considerable activity connected with holiday goods, but the keen cold weather is a check upon it to some extent. Rates for money are about the same as heretofore quoted.

Gold is dull and very steady, with sales at 110⅛@110¼.

Governments are quiet but strong, with a sharp advance on the 6s of 1862 and 1868.

At the Stock Board a slight business was transacted, and prices were firm. As usual the Board adjourned until Tuesday next. No State or city loans were sold.

Reading Railroad sold at 48⅝, s. o., and 49⅛, regular. There was an advance in Pennsylvania, which sold at 61⅝@61¾; small sales of Minehill at 50; Lehigh Valley at 58⅞; and Catawissa preferred at 37⅝, b. o.

The balance of the list was nominal. A small sale of Manufacturers' Bank was effected at 30½, with no further sales; but the tone continued firm up to the close.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 C & A m 6s,'89	95	6 sh Manuf Bk...	30½
$100 Sch N 7s B L.	75	4 sh Minehill R.	50
3 sh Penna R.ls.c.	61⅝	500 sh Read R..s60.	48⅝
100 do..........	61⅝	500 do... .s60	48⅝
100 do.Fr.&in.	61⅝	14 sh Leh V.d bill lots....	58⅞
100 do.b5&in.	61⅝	100 sh Cat Pf...b30.	37⅝
25 do........	61¾		
10 do...ls.b5.	61¾		

AFTER BOARD.

$2000 City 6s N.ls. d bill....	99⅞	400 sh N Y & Mid..	5½
$6600 Pa 6s 3 se....	107½	10 sh Penna RR...	61⅝
$1000 Phil & Sun 7s..	100	20 sh Empire Tr...	60
$500 C & A m 6s, 89	94	100 sh Read..b15wn.	49⅛
$1000 Leh Gold L...	81½	9 sh Mech Bk..c.	31½
10 sh Leh V R.d b.	58⅞	200 sh O C & A R... c&p..	45
40 do..d bill.	58⅞	200 do.....b30.	45⅛

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅞@113; do. 1862, 107⅛@107¼; do. 1864, 106⅝@107; do. 1865, 106⅝@107; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109¼; do. 1867, do 109⅛@109¼; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110¼; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¼. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅛@109¼; Gold, 110⅛@110¼; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 775@790; Central Pacific Railroad, 920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 560@580.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; 5-20s of 1862, 107½@107¼; do. 1864, 106⅝@107; do. 1865, 106⅝@107; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109¼; do., July, 1867, 109⅛@109¼; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110¼; 5s 10-40, 106⅛@106¼; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 109⅛@109¼. Gold, 110⅛@110¼.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M...........110⅛ | 10·35 A. M...........110¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 ⅌ ton.

The Flour market is dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 or 700 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $4·87½@5·12½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6·25; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7, and fancy brands at $7·25@7·75, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity; sales of Indiana red at $1·43@1·45, and amber at $1·46@1·50. Rye is steady at 88@90c. for Pennsylvania and Western, and 80@82c. for Southern. Corn is scarce and in good demand, at an advance. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 74c. for Western. Oats are in fair demand and command fair prices. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request and sells at 10½@11½c.; Timothy may be quoted at $5·50 and Flaxseed at $2·10.

Whisky is dull; holders ask 93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Arrived, steamships Lafayette, from Havre, and Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......DECEMBER 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........16 | 11 A. M.......21 | 2 P. M.......25

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, from Boston, with mdse.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, from Providence.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer England, Webster, for Liverpool, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Palmyra, Brown, from Liverpool via Boston, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer [illegible], Forsyth, from New York for Liverpool, passed Crookhaven 21st inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE SAN DOMINGO FRACAS IN THE SENATE.

From the N. Y. World.

General Grant has chosen to stake his personal credit, and the credit of his administration, on a measure which, at the last session, received the deliberate condemnation of the Republican Senate. That a treaty is the proper constitutional method of acquiring foreign territory was conceded by himself and his advisers, when he negotiated, with their sanction, the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo. The Constitution makes the Senate the final judge of treaties. General Grant's San Domingo treaty came before that body for ratification; but, not content to leave the question rest on its merits, he exerted his personal influence and kept busy lobby agents at work to prevent its rejection. His efforts were of no avail. The treaty fell through. The public judgment endorsed the decision of the Senate. No voice of complaint or remonstrance was raised by any respectable newspaper or any considerable public man. In the elections of the year just closing the subject was not alluded to, having been consigned, by the consent of both parties, to "the tomb of all the Capulets." It was regarded as one of the many abortive whimsies of a raw, inexperienced President.

But General Grant having made his mark, and done striking things in the late war, coveted some kind of distinction as the head of the Government. The debt-paying policy was Boutwell's; his action on Cuba thwarted the popular wishes; if the Alabama claims are settled the credit will be awarded to Secretary Fish and the negotiator; and the President, as a candidate for re-election, wished to have at least one achievement of his own to stand upon. His stolid mind could find nothing better than his baffled scheme for the annexation of San Domingo; and so, in his annual message, he surprised the country by an attempt to galvanize its corpse into life. He devoted more space to it than to any other topic, and proposed to flank the treaty-making power by annexing San Domingo by a joint resolution.

His conscious weakness in this dodge was disclosed by several symptoms. He intrigued with Senators to procure a reorganization of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a majority of whom were known to be opposed to his pet scheme. This intrigue was foiled. The caucus of Republican Senators were brought to see that if they put off Schurz, or put off Patterson, Sumner, the chairman, would throw up his place on the committee; which would be a damaging blow to the administration and the Republican party. If the President had kept still, this failure to change the committee would have ended the scheme, as the Senators who were not hostile regarded it with indifference. But General Grant has been so often snubbed and slighted that he could not rest. From the very first day of his administration, everything he has proposed out of the customary routine of appointments has met with rejection or neglect. Congress refused to repeal the law of 1789 to enable Mr. Stewart to be Secretary of the Treasury; it refused to repeal the Tenure-of-office act; it treated the wild financial recommendations of his first annual message with silent scorn; it disregarded his special message urging the passage of Lynch's navigation bill: and, at the close of the last session, it refused to consider his recommendation to permit American registers to be given to foreign-built ships. The official head of a nation was never before so thwarted and belittled. Smarting under these accumulated humiliations, General Grant determined to make a stand on the San Domingo job, and "either make a spoon or spoil a horn" by staking his credit and influence on his success.

Finding him thus determined and desperate, and foreseeing the damage a conflict would bring on the Republican party, certain judicious friends have been trying, for two or three weeks, to bring about a reconciliation between the President and Mr. Sumner. Grant was sore and pig-headed, Sumner stood on his dignity; so these peace-making go-betweens only made matters worse. Finally the smothered volcano burst forth in a burning eruption of lava. Sumner's "personal explanation," founded on the article in the Washington *Patriot*, was the lurid, lambent flame that played about the summit, attracting the attention of beholders, and heralding the belching forth of the red-hot flood. This was in the morning. In the afternoon the pent-up streams were vomited forth, and during the whole December night—the longest night in the year—the volcano continued to belch and blaze. It was nearly 7 o'clock before the debated ended, and a vote was had on Senator Morton's resolution.

It passed, and its passage marks an era in our national politics. It is the death-knell of the Republican party.

In the first place, it raises an absorbing issue entirely disconnected from the questions on which parties have heretofore divided. Those questions have become effete when so hot a quarrel can arise on a mere topic of yesterday. In the next place, it opens a breach between an original, dyed-in-the-wool Republican prominent in the history of the party on one side, and a leader who never acted with it till he became its candidate for office since the war. The principles of the party have become obsolete when the dispenser of its spoils can carry the Senate against the leading representative of its principles. Thirdly, the fierce quarrel thus begun cannot be healed. Grant is naturally stubborn, Sumner rancorous and obstinate; the one feels strong in his patronage, the other in his industry and power of appealing to public opinion. As neither is made of yielding materials, they are certain between them to disrupt the Republican party. If Grant gets the nomination, Sumner, Schurz, and a multitude of sympathizing associates who do not yet openly come into the quarrel will take good care to prevent his election. "Things is workin';" and Democratic bystanders look on with serene satisfaction.

CHARGED WITH CRIME.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Most of us go through life without experiencing the sensations excited by an arrest for felony, and possibly enjoy a satisfactory confidence that the ordeal would not destroy nor seriously disturb our mental equilibrium. Some of us doubtless are, while others are not, equal to the emergency; but who shall say which are and which are not? "You know how it is yourself," is truer of almost any other possible emergency than of this. A recent incident, dimly and curtly spoken of in the journals, illustrates the general truth, and seems to point a moral.

On Tuesday afternoon last, Mrs. E. B. Phelps—widely known and highly respected in our city—was engaged, like ever so many others, in buying presents for her little friends. While so doing, she stepped into the spacious variety store known as Macy's, on Sixth avenue, then crowded with customers. The girl who waited upon her supposed she saw her take, or conceal, or have concealed, under her dress, a paper of candy worth two dimes, and thereupon charged her with theft. She was wholly among strangers; the proprietor of the store was absent; and the accused was very soon in the hands of an officer, and, directly thereafter, on her way to Justice Cox's police court at Jefferson Market. Here the girl swore to what she must have believed to be the facts; there was nothing urged in reply; and, in a few minutes more, Mrs. Phelps was "sent down" to the lock-up below, though not immured in a cell. Here a lawyer, who chanced to be present, saw her, spoke with her briefly, saw at once that the whole business was a deplorable blunder; went up and spoke to the Justice, and he liberated her on her own recognizance. But for the mere chance of this lawyer's presence she must soon have been locked up in a cell for the night, and would probably have been found dead or raving mad next morning. Even as it was, she received a shock which give her family reasons for serious apprehensions.

—All this, you say, would have been obviated had Mrs. Phelps had *the presence of mind* to call friends to her assistance when first accused. Certainly, but if you are quite sure that *you* would have had the requisite possession of your faculties just rest in that belief, and don't attempt to test its soundness. Mrs. Phelps had lived many years within half a mile of the spot where she was accused, and was known to at least a hundred families within that radius, of ample wealth, high character, and ceaseless efforts and sacrifices to promote the good of others. Unaccused of crime, she could have named in five minutes scores of persons within easy call who would have convinced the most suspicious detective of her unquestionable integrity. But on being charged with stealing a paltry package and placed under arrest, she was scarcely sure of her own identity, and could think of nothing but the astounding accusation leveled against her. She did, indeed, name a gentleman not far distant who knew and would vouch for her; but the policeman said there was not time to send so far, as he must have her at the Justice's Court before 4 P. M. (when the court adjours), or his place would be forfeited. To Justice Cox she named Alderman Britton as an acquaintence, but he was not sent for, the Justice probably being in a hurry; and it is not now a novelty that

"Prisoners hang that jurymen may dine."

—The moral which we would impress upon ladies especially is—Purchase where you are known; or, if you *must* shop where you are a stranger, take a friend with you. In a thronged store, a dexterous thief may reach under your arm and take an article from a counter which, being missed, it will be sworn that none but you *could* have taken. And, should yourself and the real thief be both arrested, the chances are ten to one that you will exhibit the strongest evidences of guilt, and the thief (if properly trained to his profession) seem the picture of injured innocence. We could not have named a lady whom we should have judged better qualified to undergo this trial than Mrs. Phelps; yet she broke down under it, as it is ten to one that you would have done. With a friend at her elbow, she would have passed it in triumph; but then a moment's explanation would have obviated all necessity for coolness or fortitude. The attendants at retail stores do and must regard strangers with suspicion: they know that thieves are numerous, adroit, omnipresent, and capable of putting on appearances that might deceive the ghost of old Hays. Shop where you are known, or at least in company with one who knows you.

CANNOT WE HELP ITALY?

From the N. Y. Times.

An impression has already got abroad through Europe, owing to the meetings held in our large cities opposing the deposition of the Pope as a temporal ruler, that American sympathy is generally with the Pope, rather than with Italy, on the question of his temporal government. Already a distinguished English Catholic has quoted this country as opposed to the efforts of the King of Italy to possess Rome and unify his country. Now nothing could be further from the truth. There has been, indeed, owing to preoccupation with home affairs, and other causes by no means creditable to our public men, an unaccountable silence in our community over this grand event of the century—the secularization of the Pope's domains, and the union and liberty of Italy. But any one who is at all familiar with the tone of our intelligent classes, need not be informed that there is here an unbounded sympathy with the young kingdom of Italy in its efforts to break the fetters of priestcraft, and to make the Peninsula one under a constitutional government.

Even liberal Catholics are in harmony with the aims of the Italian Government, and believe that the spiritual influence of the Pope will not be diminished by the loss of his temporal power The Protestant masses are united on this question. They have long looked on the Pope's temporal government as an anachronism and a disgrace to a free Italy. Our travellers have reported the unlimited ignorance and degradation existing under that administration, and American sympathies have revolted at the oppressive and worldly rule of an ecclesiastical leader. Our people have followed every step of the progress of the Kingdom of Sardinia with intense interest and approval. In the war with Austria, public opinion here was universally on the side of Italy, and the acquisition of the Northern Provinces was rejoiced over here, as it was throughout liberal Europe. Garibaldi's victorious campaign against Naples, and the Italian conquest of Southern Italy, awakened in America genuine enthusiasm. The check to Italian progress administered by Napoleon in shutting out Italy from Rome, and the annexation of Nice and Savoy, were thought to be fatal blunders, and to have soiled the only pure glory of the empire.

Since then each successive liberal step of the Government of Victor Emmanuel has been followed by the universal sympathy of our masses; the secularization of the religious bodies, the spread of popular education, the development of parliamentary government, and the liberalizing of the monarchy. The impatience of the Italian people under the French occupation of Rome, and their unquenchable desire to possess a united country under a free government, were felt and responded to from every portion of our native-born population. Cavour's great motto, "A free Church in a free State," was our own. And when, at length, the capitulation of Sedan forced Rome from the foreigner, and through the gap of the "Villa Bonaparte" Italian armies marched to the Vatican, a universal thrill of sympathy and approval passed through our people. That the old priestly monarchy, dating almost from Charlemagne, which had sown its harvest of wrongs and oppressions for centuries, which had once founded its throne over all earthly monarchies, and under religious names had scattered curses among mankind, whose fall had been the object of prayer and the supposed subject of prophecy, should at length, after a thousand years and more of misrule, be overthrown by its own subjects, and be succeeded by a kingdom in harmony with the ideas of the age, was something that no liberal American could hear of without the deepest feeling of approval.

That there has been silence here, where there ought to have been a most open and eloquent recognition of these grand events, is, we are confident, the result of accident rather than design. There are surely public men among us who are not merely politicians, and are not, therefore, afraid to express their sympathy with the greatest event in the liberal progress of Europe during this century. There must be orators and statesmen in this country who can spare a word of honest sympathy for a liberal European Government, struggling with priestcraft, and striving against fearful obstacles for a free Church in a united and free State. Is it not possible, in this city, or in Philadelphia, or Boston, to obtain an expression of public opinion which shall relieve this country from misapprehension in the mind of Europe, and contribute to the moral strength of the Government of Italy in its struggle for the right?

THAT "ROCK" AGAIN.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Whether as an Atlas or a Hercules (it matters not which), Mr. Fechter, we are led to believe, might have carried the dramatic world upon his back, had it not been for Boston; and so the United States have shown themselves possessed of strength equal to any burden but the carrying of the great New England blarney stone. Fortunate was it for Sisyphus that he rested from his labors before Mrs. Sigourney sang of those hardy navigators who first cultivated tho acquaintance of the "Rock," or it might have been appointed him as the necessary accompaniment of that famous "up hill" task, for which he has received the sympathies of generation after generation of men. From a very ordinary rock, it has grown within the last 240 years to the proportions of a colossal national nuisance. It is represented in both houses of Congress, it has its worshippers in every department of the public service, it is annually dished up for us as a species of set off against the mirth and gladness of the holiday week, it is hurled at us from the pulpit and the lyceum, it exhausts Black Seas of printer's ink in recording its glories, it is the horror of every newspaper publisher, it weakens with its fulsome greetings even the stomach of the elect, it strikes terror into the souls of the heterodox, and it makes a weary nation cry out in its anguish, "What has thy servant done, O Lord, that thou shouldst be thus angry with him?" Rock of New England! mighty fetish of Puritanism! would that the "breaking waves" that "dash high" on that "stern and rock-bound coast" could pitch you into the Atlantic and give suffering people rest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

12 1 6w

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

11 1 2m

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share from the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 27th day of December, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.

Transfer Books will close on the 20th instant, and be opened on the 28th. D. BOYER BROWN, Treasurer.

12 17 stuth6t*

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

12 10 smwtf

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Thirteen Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

12 21 10t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. FLOYD H. WHITE, Assistant Secretary.

12 19 tJ9

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

12 15 tjan 9

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

The Board of Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable on January 3, 1871. The transfer books will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.

R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1870. 12 21 9t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

12 10s5t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
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T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,

3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.

12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths$

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies.

Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,

Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIC BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. jy1s6m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17$

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA,

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Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
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Henry Pratt McKean. 5 13 smw$

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The Best Quality!
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Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 smw6m

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy, and of the best material and work. GEORGE C. HOWARD, 5 9$ No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 sw$

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 28$

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, January 3, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, December —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The PIONEER will sail for Savannah on Sunday, December 25 at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 24.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The RATTLESNAKE will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, December 28, at 6½ A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1$ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.

City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 7 A. M.

City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.

City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1$

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4$

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11$

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

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ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Ladies' Industrial Society, connected with the Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have erected a mission chapel for Germans, in a destitute part of Manhattan Island, viz., Ninth avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets. The chapel was opened on the 15th inst. It is a neat Gothic structure, and cost $8000.

—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has decided that lay preaching cannot be allowed in the Established Church of England. He forbade a Mr. T. Croome to fill an appointment of that kind. The Bishop is Dr. C. J. Ellicott, the well-known commentator.

—The *Gospel Messenger*, now in the forty-fourth year of its publication at Utica, is about to be removed to Geneva, N. Y. The paper will hereafter be controlled by Bishop Coxe. It is stated that the late editor, Rev. Dr. W. T. Gibson, proposes to publish a new paper of the same form and size, to be entitled the *Church Messenger*.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. W. W. Robertson has been assisting the Rev. W. W. Trimble in a protracted meeting in Concord Church, Missouri, of which Mr. Trimble is pastor. Twenty-one persons were admitted to the church on profession of faith.

—The Rev. A. Z. Young, late of Amite county, Miss., has removed to Louisville, Ky., and is assisting the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

—The Rev. W. A. Harrison, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Henderson, Ky., has been elected, by unanimous vote, to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church (South) in Harrodsburg, Ky.

—The Presbyterian Church at Farmville, Va., made vacant by the removal of the Rev. R. McIlwaine to Lynchburg, has given a call to the Rev. Abner C. Hopkins, of Charlestown, West Virginia.

—The new Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, erected by Mrs. Brown, as a memorial of her late husband, George Brown, was dedicated on the 4th inst. It is an elegant structure, located at Park avenue and Townsend street, and cost, with the ground, $150,000.

—A Presbyterian Church was dedicated at Corinne, Utah, on the 20th ult.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Dr. Daggett, of New Haven, Conn., has been supplying the pulpit of the Centre Church at Hartford. He now has a unanimous call to the church in New London, of which the Rev. G. B. Willcox was pastor.

—We see it stated that the friends of Dr. J. P. Thompson are for using his name as President of Yale, and that the plan is to secure Mr. Murray, of Boston, Mass., as his successor in the Tabernacle Church.

—A new Congregational Society has been organized in New Haven, known as the "Dwight Place Society." The sum of $55,000 has been raised, and plans are well under way for a fine church edifice on the corner of Chapel and Dwight streets.

—Rev. Joseph Ward became pastor, two years ago, of the only Congregational Church in Dakotah. Since then his [illegible] self-sustaining, and he has organized four others.

—Since the enlargement and remodelling of the church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn (Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., pastor), it is said to be one of the most beautiful in the city. The cost of repairs, etc., has been $135,000, and the valuation of the entire church property is now $260,000.

—The total income of Yale College last year was $192,820, while the expenditures were $93,820.

—The Theological Department of Yale College has a reference library in the new hall, which was opened November 21, consisting of a collection of the books which a student most needs, and which he can take from the shelves without the intervention of a librarian; but they cannot be taken from the room. This is the gift of Henry Trowbridge, Esq., of New Haven.

—The Congregationalists, who were in such a minority of the denomination in Massachusetts when the Unitarian split occurred, now have three times as many churches in that State as the Unitarians.

—The Congregationalists of the Pacific slope propose to have a celebration of their own to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, to be held on December 21, in San Francisco.

METHODIST.

—James Heald, one of the treasurers of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, has given $5000 to meet the claims of the society. Miss Heald also gave $2500.

—The third annual convention of the Methodist missionaries in Sweden was held at Carlskrona, July 20th. Their statistics are:—Missionaries, 18; organizations, 26; stations, 56; local preachers, 16; members, 1826; Sunday-schools, 20; teachers, 123; scholars, 1278.

—The Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the 9th instant. It was damaged to the amount of $25,000, which is covered by insurance.

—Dr. Albert T. Bledsoe, editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*, and who was, many years ago, a minister of the Episcopal Church, has been admitted into the Methodist Church.

—There is one Methodist in Massachusetts to every thirty-eight inhabitants. In 1850 there was one for every forty-three inhabitants—a fair increase for the twenty years.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. Dr. Welch died on the 8th inst., aged seventy-six years. He had been nearly fifty years in the ministry, and for thirty years a Baptist preacher in Albany, N. Y.

LUTHERAN.

—The Swedish Foreign Missionary Society is collecting funds for the building of a ship to visit their missions. About $8000 have already been raised towards the object.

CATHOLIC.

—Rev. E. V. Rowan has been transferred from St. Mary's, Phœnixville, to St. James', West Philadelphia.

—Rev. James F. Maginn has been transferred from St. James', Philadelphia, to St. Mary's, Phœnixville.

—Rev. Daniel O'Connor has been transferred from the Cathedral to St. Patrick's.

—Rev. Dr. Garvey has been appointed to St. John's, Manayunk.

—On Wednesday morning, December 28, an anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. John P. Dunn will be celebrated in St. John's Church, at half-past nine o'clock. The reverend clergy are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mrs. Mary Lee, who had her neck broken at the dwelling No. 35 Deal street, Frankford, on the 23d inst., by a fall, was not the wife of James Lee, as reported. She was a widow.

—Officer Eastburn, wounded on Tuesday evening last, at the polls at Twelfth and Brinton streets, is recovering. The pistol ball has not yet been extracted from his leg.

—The counsel for John Hanlon have prepared a bill of exceptions to carry the case to the Supreme Court. The writ of error, under the recent act of Assembly, is made one of right, but it has not yet been formally lodged in the Supreme Court, although sealed in the Oyer and Terminer.

Domestic Affairs.

—President Grant yesterday signed General Schenck's commission as Minister to England.

—Navigation on the Mississippi is now entirely suspended as low down the river as St. Louis.

—Reports from the Rocky Mountains make it appear that the weather is very cold in that locality.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR—THE SIEGE OF PARIS—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A Prussian column has been observed approaching Poulzicourt and Rheims, supposed to be on the march for Laon, La Fere and Chaumy, to attack the French army of the north.

The weather to-day is cloudy.

The eclipse of the sun was seen but imperfectly in the south of England, but was well observed northward, particularly at Wick.

The French claim to have severed Frederick Charles' communications, and captured 2000 prisoners as the Germans were leaving Tours. They also report that the army of the Loire has made a successful union, and is now 300,000 strong and ready for the offensive.

The Times to-day again editorially discusses the question of the Alabama claims. It says the Americans are ready to fight, although they appreciate the value of peace, because their exposed points are few and their resources unbounded. While they do not seek war, they are not likely to decline a challenge; whereas England is always averse to war for converse reasons.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Tours, bearing date the evening of the 22d, and signed by the Mayor, informs the Department of the Interior that no more Prussians have entered the department of Indre et Loire, and those who were there have proceeded toward Blois without entering Tours.

A telegram from Lyons, the 22d, says the entire population is indignant at the murder of Foue, chief of battalion of the National Guard, and that the funeral was attended by all classes of the people.

Gambetta was received at Lyons with the warmest acclamations, and the universal request is that the fullest measure of justice be accorded to the wretches who have disturbed the order of the city. Several persons have been arrested for complicity in the assassination of Foue.

Advices from Paris to the night of the 21st bring an official report of the recent military operations. The report says operations were resumed to-day and only ceased at nightfall. On the right Generals Malro and Blaize occupied Neuilly sur Marne, Villa Evrard and Maison Blanche, all to the east of Paris. The fire of the enemy was silenced at all points.

It is also stated that after a short combat, in which General Fave was wounded, troops from St. Denis, under Admiral La Rouciere, carried Bouget, to the north of Paris, but were unable to hold the place, and retreated, having captured one hundred prisoners. The forces of General Ducrot were also engaged south of the city in a violent artillery action against Mt. Ablon and Blancmesnil, and at night Ducrot occupied Groslay and Drangy. General Noel made a feint on the side of Mont Valerien, west of Paris, against Montretout, and chief of Battalion Four occupied the island of Chiard, in the Seine. The mobilized National Guard fought with the troops in these engagements, and displayed great ardor. The garrison of St. Denis and the marines lost considerably in attack-Bouget, but the losses of the other troops were not heavy. General Trochu remains outside the city with the army.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The Germans under Vondergoltz have surprised the French at Saugres, in the department of Haute-Marne, and driven them from their position with heavy loss. Many prisoners and a large quantity of arms and baggage were taken.

A dispatch from Versailles states that on Tuesday the fire from the fortifications of Paris was active but ineffective. During the cannonade a sortie was made by the French against the Prussian guard and 12th corps of Saxons. The fighting lasted several hours. The German loss is small.

A body of Mobiles has been defeated by the Hanoverians, under General de Voigts-Rhetz, beyond Monnaie, eight miles north of Tours.

HARRISBURG.

The "Credit Mobilier" Case—Verdict in Favor of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 23.—The jury in the "Credit Mobilier" case have returned a verdict for the Commonwealth that the "Credit Mobilier" pay into the State Treasury for taxes six hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, the exact amount claimed. Five hundred thousand dollars additional depended upon the action of the jury in this case, and it is therefore anticipated that the result of this trial will ultimately be put into the State Treasury, on account of the "Credit Mobilier," over one million dollars. Great satisfaction is expressed here at this verdict, as well on account of the revenue it puts into the State Treasury as for the vigor with which the law governing corporations has been enforced. It is conceded by all who heard the trial throughout that L. W. Hall, Esq., and Attorney General Brewster acquitted themselves with marked ability, and that to their combined efforts the State is indebted for securing this highly important result.

CABINET CHANGES.

The Washington *Republican* of yesterday has the following, which is about all that can be said upon the subject:—

"Rumors are again rife that Secretary Boutwell is so far complicated in the San Domingo matter by his friendship for Mr. Sumner, that he will be compelled to leave the Cabinet. It is certain that Mr. Sumner was so anxious to consult with him, that he sought his presence yesterday morning before office hours, and, notwithstanding the fatigue which he must have felt in consequence of the all-night session, remained closeted with him for more than an hour. Subsequently, Mr. Sumner having left the Secretary, the latter addressed a note to the President, the purport of which is not known, but it was answered promptly, and it was followed by others, and finally by a visit by the Secretary to the President in person."

These are all the facts yet made public, but in the present excited condition of affairs here they are more than sufficient to form the basis of a thousand rumors, some of which have been exaggerated into positive assertions that Mr. Boutwell has resigned, and that the President has accepted his resignation. However, the most reliable information to be obtained, up to a late hour last night, indicates no change in the Cabinet until after the holidays, and it is not certain that any will be made them.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·22	MOON SETS	7·11
SUN SETS	4·37	HIGH WATER	3·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Virginia, Hunter, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, Norfolk, Va., David Cooper.
Steamer J. S. Rockwell, Haines, Norfolk, Va., do.
Br. bark Wabeno, Dalrymple, Antwerp, P. Wright & Sons.
Br. bark John G. Hall, Cosman, Port Spain, Souder & Adams.
Schr G. C. Morris, Rickets, Havana, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, Charleston, do.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, New Orleans, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Wm. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr P. Boyce, Adams, Richmond, do.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Bark Narragansett, Hanlen, 56 days from Alicante, with old railroad iron to Naylor & Co. Nov. 3 passed Gibraltar. Nov. 23, lat. 36 35, long. 20 30, spoke ship Guardian, from Liverpool for New Orleans. Dec. 6, lat. 24 27, long. 68 24, spoke bark Fannie, 34 days from Liverpool for Havana. Off the Ledge, passed brig Almon Rowell, from Pensacola, bound up. Off the Brown, bark Sylvia, fm Havana. The second buoy eastward of the Pea Patch is gone.

N. G. bark Maria Adelaide, Kaetehold, from Liverpool Oct. 17, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.

Schr Lottie Taylor, 10 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 23.—Three boats, light, left last night for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 24.—The Charles, with pig iron, and C. H. Gage, with coal, for Baltimore, left last night.

Also, three light boats for Baltimore.

Two barges loading to-day with coal, and one with iron, for Baltimore.

☞ The Errickson boat reports 2 to 2½ inches ice last night all across Chesapeake Bay, from Poole's Island to Chesapeake City. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 23—A. M.—There was a sharp snow storm from N. E. last night. Wind hauled to N. N. W., and this A. M. it is snowing fast. Nothing visible off shore.

P. M.—Four barks and one brig went to sea this P. M.

In harbor, 1 brig from above, and 12 schooners. Wind N. W. Thermometer, 28.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers City of London, Tibbetts, and England, Webster, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer North America, Slocum, for Rio Janeiro, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, from Vera Cruz for New York, at Havana 22d inst., to sail 23d.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, from Boston for Philadelphia (we learn by telegraph to the Philadelphia Exchange), is ashore at Hereford Bar, N. J. The Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief has gone to her assistance.

Steamer Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston 1½ P. M. 23d inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Com. Adams, Temple, hence, at Norfolk 21st inst., and sailed for North Carolina.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Townsend, from Galveston 7th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 687 bales cotton.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, from Gloucester for Greenport, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

Schr Seventy-six, Teel, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Schrs John Johnson, Messick; L. S. Lovering, Corson; and Annie E. Martin, Weeks, hence, at Providence 22d inst.

Schrs Saboa, Lamson, hence for Boston; Hiawatha, Lee, do. for Portsmouth; Ada, Belyea, do. for St. John, N. B.; and George P. Trigg, Linnekin, from Newcastle, Del., for Danvers, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 22d inst.

Schrs Lena Hunter, Perry, hence for Newburyport, and George Nevenger, Young, do. for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 21st inst. Sailed, schrs A. H. Cain, T. Benedict, Almira Wooley, and others.

Schr Rescue, Hatfield, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 17th inst.

Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, hence, at Gloucester 21st inst.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, hence, at Salem 20th inst.

Schrs A. Tirrell, Atwood, and N. W. Magee, King, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Schrs W. F. Garrison, Morris; E. G. Edwards; Margaret Reinhart, Hand; R. K. Vaughan, Risley; and R. Vannaman, Brower, hence for Boston, at Provincetown 21st inst.

Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.

Schrs Isaac Rich, Crowell and Margaret C. Lyons, Smith, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schrs Alcyone, Davis, hence for Salem; Charles E. Raymond, Kelley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst. Returned, schr John Cadwalader.

Schrs A. E. Reynolds, Tripple, from Delaware; Cora, Low, and Nellie Ann, Marshall, from Egg Harbor, at New York 22d inst.

Schrs Charles E. Smith, Manser; Wm. F. Phelps, Cranmer; Transit, Racket; and Lizzie D. Small, Small, hence, at Providence 21st inst.—the latter for Pawtucket.

Schr Cust, Johnson, sailed from Providence 21st inst. for Trenton.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Eaton, at New York 22d inst. from Georgetown, D. C.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, sailed from Providence 21st inst. for Bristol, to load for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Clothilde, ashore at Wells' Beach, is discharging slowly and is in good condition. She is bedded in the sand about 10 or 12 feet, but can be raised, and the wreckers expect to get her afloat soon if the weather favors.

General Duane tried at Portland, 20th inst., the new 18-inch fog-whistle, weighing 450 pounds, built at the Portland Company's works, and also a new fog-gong from New York. Both are brass. The fog-gong is about the size of a 10-inch whistle, but differs from the whistle in that a gong mouth of the bell of a whistle [illegible] directly in under what [illegible] experiment was made at Fort Scammel with steam and compressed air. The trial was quite satisfactory. There is but one of the fog-gongs in use.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital	$500,000
Assets	$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization	$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums,'69	$1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696'74
	$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WALN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel0

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 1 [illegible]

INSURANCE.

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	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS $2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwsly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 $600,388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. ESLLER, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance, approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

12 22 [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM MORRIS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer WILLIAM H. WITTE and MARY ANN, his wife, in the right of said MARY ANN, of a plea of covenant, etc., sur ground rent deed, by indenture dated the 19th of October, A. D. 1853, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 105, page 500, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19 s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHARLES P. BETHELL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden in Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer WILLIAM H. WITTE and MARY ANN, his wife, in right of said Mary Ann of a plea of covenant ground rent received by indenture, dated the 28th day of June, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 46, page 48, etc., of a plea, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19 s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, et. al., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent. Deed dated July 14, 1848. Recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 51, page 116, May 3, 1850. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

GEORGE T. DEISS, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19 2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, et al., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed. Dated July 11th, 1848. Recorded May 3, 1850, in Deed Book, G. W. C., No. 51, page 120, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

GEORGE T. DEISS, Dep. Prothonotary.

12 19 s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS FITZGERALD, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer ALEXANDER YOUNG, assignee, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed. Deed dated November 13, 1801. Recorded March 20, 1812, in Deed Book J. C., No. 20, page 283, etc. And you have then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19 s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. WRIGLEY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer AARON KIRK, assignee of ALFRED B. JUSTICE and wife, of a breach of covenant sur ground rent. Deed dated July 12, 1864. Recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 143, page 531, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

GEORGE. T. DEISS, Dep. Prothonotary.

12 19 s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, assignees of ISRAEL PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, executors and trustee in the will of Margaret Hutchinson, recorded 20th of February, 1845, in Deed Book R. L. L., No. 33, page 466, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN LINDSAY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer CHARLES DUTILH, assignee of Isaac M. Pennock and Annie E. Pennock, heirs by law, etc., of Harriet Pennock. Registered in Will Book No. 28, p. 364, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

GEORGE T. DEISS, Dep. Prothonotary.

12 19s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon SAMUEL PALMER, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer EDWIN W. LEHMAN and JOHN L. BUZBY, who survived John Crean, Sr., surviving executors and trustees of William Crean, deceased. Deed dated June 19, 1864. Recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 153, page 426, etc. Breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SAMUEL B. WELSH, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19s2t

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
1 30 mwslp PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 24,
LAST NIGHT OF EDWIN BOOTH.
Shiel's Great Tragedy, in five acts, of
THE APOSTATE,
and the Delightful Drama, in three acts, of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, December 26,
first performance of Dion Boucicault's new romantic Irish drama,
THE RAPPAREE;
OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SIDDONS AND DAVENPORT.
THIS EVENING, December 24,
MERCHANT OF VENICE
AND
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS as....Portia and Katherine
E. L. DAVENPORT as....Shylock
CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., as....Petruchio
MONDAY EVENING, December 26,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
in two great bills—Afternoon and Evening.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—ON TUESDAY EVENING.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), December 24,
Twentieth and last night of
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Positively last night of
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
AS JOE FERRIS, THE "FERRET."
MONDAY—CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
"OURS," AT 2 O'CLOCK.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT—"OURS."
MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PICTURE OF "THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" will be open to the public on SATURDAY, December 24, and daily thereafter until further notice, at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.
Special arrangements will be made in a few days for the admission of Soldiers and Sailors of the War and the Children in our Public Schools. 12 24stuthtf

CONCERT HALL.—EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 26,
SAM SHARPLEY'S SILVER SHOW.
The Great LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjuror.
The EUROPEAN TROUPE of TRAINED BIRDS, MICE, and CATS, all performing together and being in perfect harmony in the same cage; and the CARNIVAL OF CRŒSUS, giving each auditor an ELEGANT PRESENT, ranging in value from 25 cents to $25.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Children, 25c. 12 20 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY, on which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, are to be nightly witnessed the greatest novelties and wonders, including
"THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,"
THE EMINENT FRENCH WRESTLERS,
SIG. OBERTO, THE CONTORTIONIST,
THE GRAND EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
and other novelties.
Prices as usual. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2½. 12 19 6t

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

FRENCH BAZAAR — CONCERT HALL.—Continuing daily and nightly until December 24 (Christmas Eve), inclusive.
The objects of this Bazaar are purely charitable—to relieve the widow and orphan, the sick, wounded, and dying—and the destitute victims of the War in France.
The Ladies who have organized this work, therefore, make a general appeal to the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity to visit the Fair, and by their generous patronage make it a substantial success.
Music by an efficient Orchestra under CARL SENTZ.
Season Tickets, $1.
Single admission, 25c. 12 14

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 1[illegible] tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
EVENINGS AT 7½. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3.
Double-Headed Sphynx. Grand Oracle of Memnon. Egyptian Transformations. The Rogueries of Ventriloquism. 100 Learned Canaries. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 13

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
ROLLINS' COMEDY COMBINATION.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.
ROUGH DIAMOND.
Matinee on Saturday at 2 P. M. 12 19 6t

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR.—NOW OPEN.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
Admission, Single Tickets....25 cents
Season Tickets....$1·00

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
from December 20 to January 2, 1871.
Gifts for the Fair, communications received, and information given at the German Society's Hall, No. 24 South SEVENTH Street. 11 28 30t*

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA ORchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION FOR NEW YORK.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

FOUR DOLLARS FOR THE ROUND TRIP,

Will be sold from Philadelphia for all trains of 23d, 24th, and 25th December, good to return from New York December 25, 26, or 27, by any of the trains.

W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1870. 12 23 3t

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wsm 6m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.

CHRISTMAS falling on Sunday this year, the general celebration of the day will take place on Monday next, and there will consequently be no paper issued from this office on that day.

CHRISTMAS.

THE Christmas season, with its multitude of pleasant associations, sacred and secular, has come round again, and we extend to the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH our cordial greeting, wishing them one and all health and happiness. The event that will be commemorated to-morrow was, whichever way it may be viewed, a momentous one, for the Christian religion has exerted an influence in shaping the merely material destinies of a great portion of the human race such as no other religious system ever has done or ever will do. Christianity, if it means nothing else means a high state of civilization, pure morals, and a large-hearted charity that recognizes in the fullest manner the brotherhood of the human race, a brotherhood that is limited by no territorial boundaries and no differences of race or nationality.

Those who expect to enjoy a happy Christmas-day to-morrow should not forget the poor, to whom the holiday season, with its bitter cold, will bring but little happiness. He whose birth is to be celebrated to-morrow said, "The poor ye have always with you;" and those who have the heart to give of their abundance to make Christmas-day a real occasion for rejoicing to the needy, will enjoy the festival themselves with a keener relish than if they thought only for themselves. It is not our intention, however, to preach a Christmas sermon, but merely to extend the compliments of the season to our readers; and we cannot do so in better words than the time-honored ones that have done duty on many previous holiday occasions. We therefore wish one and all of our readers A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE ROW IN THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

THE new method of appointing members of the Board of Guardians by the Court is undoubtedly a great improvement upon the old system; and the present board is composed of a body of gentlemen whose integrity is above suspicion, and who have endeavored to discharge their duty to the paupers and the public. Conceding this point at the outset, we still think that there is matter for serious reflection in the allegations made so persistently by one of the members of the board, Mr. Edward T. Parker. Although he stands in the unenviable light of the single juryman who was against eleven stubborn associates, it does happen sometimes that the one man is nearer right than his fellows, and there are plausible reasons for believing that this may be the case in the present instance. The Almshouse is an important institution, and it is no easy task to act with wisdom, efficiency, and economy in all matters relating to the maintenance of more than three thousand paupers, one-fourth of whom are insane and a large number sick. There is a wide latitude for discretion, a great many opportunities for wrong-doing and for shortcomings; and if somebody does not devote himself, heart and soul, in a spirit of disinterested and determined philanthropy, to the arduous task of achieving the best attainable results, there is constant danger that the management of such an institution will fall below the proper standard. It is to the credit of the existing board that no charge alleging that they have sanctioned any fearful or gross abuse has been made during the present controversy; but Mr. Parker's allegations imply, what is probably not far from the fact, that, while the routine business is in the main pretty well attended to, there are, nevertheless, some holes that should be stopped up and some defects in organization that should be amended. A Board of Guardians may be very honest and respectable, and still neglect or misconceive the full scope of its duties; and the fault of the present board, so far as it is faulty, lies in this direction. Mr. Parker has not been content with a mere routine discharge of his duty. Knowing that truth often lies at the bottom of a well, he has tried to dive down deep enough to reach it. He refused to take at their full face value the statements of all the subordinate officers of the institution, and he has demanded that little things, as well as great things, should be done decently and in order. When beef is contracted for, he insists that beef, and not bullock's hearts, should be delivered; and he asks that the storekeeper should be present to see the beef weighed, instead of detailing untrustworthy assistants to discharge this duty. When roofs are to be repaired, he wants to know why guarantees for their durability cannot be exacted. When arbors are made by pauper labor for the private use of the Steward on his New Jersey farm, he wants to know what sort of a bill is presented to that official. When the infants in the institution are habitually doomed to premature death, he asks whether something is not wrong with either the nurses or the milk. When dead men are reported on the live list, and live men on the dead list, he asks that the records should be made up correctly. When outstanding bills and claims of the institution for damages, stone furnished, etc., are not pressed for payment, he asks the reason why. When filth accumulated in the corridors, he insisted that it should be removed. When the necessities of an enlargement of the Insane Department became painfully apparent, he warmly and strenuously urged an application to Councils for the necessary appropriation, which finally was obtained. When gangs of able-bodied men are left lounging listlessly, he attempts to find employment for them. When paupers are treated with unnecessary and cruel harshness as a punishment for their temerity in making known the private inside workings of the institution, he points the finger of scorn at those who perpetrate such tyranny. And although his associates may be annoyed by the agitation of such topics, we think that Mr. Parker will do infinitely more good than harm by continuing his investigations and his agitations. Respectable, easy-going boards have for centuries glossed over the most fearful wrongs in prisons and poor-houses. It has always required enthusiasts or reformers to open their eyes and the eyes of the public to the enormity of daily occurrences; and if, as Parker's enemies allege, he belongs to this troublesome class, it is still quite possible that his labors will redound to the welfare of the paupers and the tax-payers. He is entitled to a fair hearing, even if he is in a minority in the board: he will get it in the newspapers, and from the Grand Jury, if he does not get it at the regular sessions of the Board of Guardians; and the alleged attempts of some of the officials of the institution to thwart his endeavors to gain information which is due to his position will go far to engender a conviction that they have sinister motives for concealment.

THE DEFENSE OF NAPOLEON III.

THE New York *World* yesterday published a long document which purported to be a defense of the ex-Emperor Napoleon III, an explanation of his policy, and of the reason for the sudden collapse of the military power of France. This defense assumes to have been prepared by one of the ex-Emperor's associates with his sanction, and the internal evidences are in favor of its genuineness. It is just such a plea as any one acquainted with the history and character of M. Bonaparte, as Victor Hugo always persisted in calling him, would be likely to make, and it is probably as strong a defense of the policy that shaped the destinies of the second Empire as could be put forth. We pay that compliment to the writer, whoever he may be. Assuming the document to be a genuine manifesto from Wilhelmshohe, its most marked characteristic is the evidence it affords of the total inability of the ex-Emperor to understand what the deficiencies of his government were, as the rest of the world understands them. By a contrast between the disorganized condition of France previous to the Revolution of 1848, the only remedy for which, according to their plea, was a revival of the old Napoleonic policy, and the material prosperity that France enjoyed during the past eighteen years, an attempt is made to overlook what was the real weakness of the Imperial system which enabled a characterless adventurer to remain during that period not merely the ruler of France but the arbiter of Europe. The social and moral corruption that was engendered by the second empire, so that all the principles of virtue and honor were set aside as of no moment in order that a certain dynasty that had its origin in fraud and corruption might be able to perpetuate itself although a whole people should disgrace their humanity, is entirely overlooked; and the ex-Emperor attributes the downfall of his government, and the ruin of his country, to the opposition he encountered from men like Thiers, Prevost-Paradol, and others who endeavored to thwart him at every point. Outside of France, and especially in the United States, it has long been understood that the empire was nothing more than a glittering show, and although no one expected to see it collapse as suddenly as it did, there are few who did not believe that its downfall would surely come, some time or other. The ex-Emperor seems not to have comprehended the real power of Prussia until it actually threatened him, and, as is probably true, he contends that he was forced into the present war more by the necessity of maintaining his prestige than because he desired to engage in the conflict. On this as on other occasions, however, he is entirely too anxious to throw the blame upon the French people, and to represent them as urging him on against his own inclinations. All the evidence on the subject, however, indicates very plainly that Napoleon was anxious to engage in a war with Prussia, that he diligently excited popular enthusiasm on the subject, and that he confidently expected to win a comparatively easy victory. Although this document is more elaborate, and argues from more remote causes, the gist of it is essentially the same as that of the pamphlet issued by the ex-Emperor some time ago, and there is nothing in it that will be likely to increase the respect of mankind for him, or to make any true friend of France regret his sudden and disgraceful downfall.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE entire stock of the American Steamship Company was subscribed for with a most gratifying rapidity, and the great enterprise has started under most favorable auspices. It only remains for the capitalists of Philadelphia to continue their support in the same liberal manner that they have at the commencement, and the success of the new steamship line may be considered as assured beyond peradventure. The fact that the entire capital stock has been eagerly taken up proves that the vast importance of the new steamship line and the powerful influences it will exert on the innumerable industries of Philadelphia are fully appreciated by manufacturers as well as merchants, for when the magnificent vessels that it is proposed to build are once in operation, we may expect a revival of the commercial importance of this port that will be a stimulus to every description of trade and affect the welfare of thousands of people outside of those who are immediately interested by the investment of their capital.

The stock having all been subscribed for, the American Steamship Company now offer to corporations, capitalists, and all who are interested in the success of the enterprise, their bonds, amounting to $1,500,000. These bonds will be free of State tax, will be payable in twenty-five years, with semi-annual interest at 6 per cent., and will be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The security offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is so ample that these bonds may be considered as absolutely safe investments, and we have good reason to believe that they will be subscribed for as rapidly as was the stock.

TWO NEW States will probably be admitted into the Union during the present session of Congress—Colorado and New Mexico. The name of the latter will probably be changed to Lincoln. Neither of these States have one-sixth of the population of Philadelphia, and there is something very unjust in the idea that, while they will each secure two United States Senators, this city is practically unrepresented in the highest of American political tribunals. Under our system, however, such anomalies are unavoidable, and we must prepare to welcome the new sister commonwealths as cordially as we can.

NOTICES.

BUY SOMETHING USEFUL
BUY SOMETHING USEFUL
BUY SOMETHING USEFUL
FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT.
A GOOD WARM OVERCOAT
As low as $8 for Men.
As low as $4 for Boys.
WINTER COATS *as low as $5 for Men.*
WINTER VESTS *as low as $1 for Men.*
WINTER JACKETS *as low as $2 for Boys.*
We are closing out a lot of surplus Stock, of which above-named are a part, at prices in many cases not half the value, being
DETERMINED TO SELL THEM,
Affording an excellent opportunity for the purchase of a really acceptable
GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL
CHRISTMAS GIFT
At little cost.
We have in addition our usual assortment of the best and most stylish
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA,
Which we will sell at guaranteed lower prices than any other.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,

BRADBURY PIANOS, beautiful Christmas presents.
GOULD & FISCHER.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE [illegible] by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to a healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

STECK & CO.'s PIANOS, used by artists everywhere.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 Chesnut street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet Organs; standard of excellence throughout the world.
GOULD & FISCHER.

WHY UNCLE JOHN WENT TO PARKINSON'S.—
"Twas the night before Christmas," well what if it was?
Is it coming again, that "*ridiculus mus?*"
Growled old Uncle John, as he tied up his head
And shuffled away to his bachelor-bed,
Thinking himself a most fortunate chap,
With nothing to trouble his "long winter's nap"
But the wind out of doors made a terrible clatter,
And conscience *would* speak, "that's what was the matter,"
So he lay there forlorn and shivered and trembled,
When there right beside him stood one who resembled
The famed Santa Claus, but his broad merry face
Wore a frown that was surely there quite out of place;
To the stockingless chimney he pointed with ire,
When up rose the fire-place higher and higher,
And there through the flame, with amazement, John saw
Aunts, uncles, and brothers and cousins-in-law
In cheerful excitement preparing the store
For the happy young chicks, who were dreaming it o'er,
And now, growing plainer, was one little room,
A poor little taper revealing its gloom,
And a woman who wept, as she sewed by its gleam,
For the children whose Christmas must be all a dream!
John shrank from the light in good Santa Claus' eye,
For he knew why his poor sister Grace must thus sigh!
"Not for you happy Christmas!" as sternly he spoke!
Santa Claus melted up the wide chimney like smoke,
And John with a shiver of terror awoke!
Rejoiced that the morning dissolved the dark spell,
And knowing that only what ends well *is* well,
He hastened to Parkinson's, Chesnut near Broad,
And bought all the bonbons his purse could afford,
Caramels and pralines of every description, *ne plus ultra*,
Chocolate drops, glaced walnuts, Diablotious "Jim Crows,"
Imperial and Chantilly creams,
Enough to defend from an army of dreams,
And sped to put smiles where the tears freely came,
Dost thou *take*, gentle reader? Go thou do the same!
THE PARKINSON CARAMEL DEPOT,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS are elegant Christmas presents. We are selling scores.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 Chesnut street.

DUM VIVIMUS, VIVAMUS.—The Parkinson Caramel Depot, No. 1409 Chesnut street. A splendid assortment of rare, new, and delicious Confectionery, Caramels, and Bonbons, *pure* and *fresh*, made expressly for the festive season.

SEE advertisement of Aunore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our
Fine Fruits, Nuts, and Delicacies
Of every description, and to the fact that we are selling our goods as low as possible.
Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

GET READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

COMPLETE HOLIDAY OUTFIT.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC,

AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES,

A Complete Assortment

OF THE

MOST DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS

IN THE WORLD!

WHAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE

FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT

TO YOUR FRIEND OR RELATION,

YOUR FATHER OR YOUR SON,

THAN A

Beautiful Suit of Winter Clothes?

Breakfast Coats, Cheap All-wool Suits,
Lounging Coats, Finer Full Suits,
Smoking Coats, Choicest Rich Suits,
Robes de Chambre, Elegant Suits,
Fine Overcoats, Coats, Pants, and Vests,
Coachmen's Coats, Pants, Vests, and Coats,
Glengarry Coats, Vests, Coats, and Pants,
King William Coats.

NOBODY CAN FURNISH YOU CHEAPER THAN

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 Chesnut Street.

GET YOUR FRIENDS VALUABLE PRESENTS.

It is not necessary to wait till the very last day before Christmas, and go in a hurry and get your toes tramped on in the great rush. But go now and buy the fine Winter Suits you want from the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Fine Suits at Low Prices.
Gentlemen's Outfit of Every Description.
Full Assortment of the Choicest Winter Goods.
Don't be beguiled into
Buying anywhere else.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,

GREAT BROWN HALL
IS THE PLACE
TO FIND THEM.

WE HAVE PROVIDED AN AMPLE FORCE OF SALESMEN TO MEET THE IMMENSE DEMANDS OF OUR HOLIDAY BUSINESS.
EVERY ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN TO EVERYBODY WHO WILL CALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

Office, 720
Willcox & Gibbs
Chestnut
Silent
Street,
SEWING MACHINES
Philadelphia.

"I give my hearty preference to the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine."
FANNY FERN.

"The weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine, I decided upon it, procured it, *and am more than satisfied.*"
GRACE GREENWOOD.

"I have the Wheeler & Wilson, the Grover & Baker, and the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in my family. I use the Willcox & Gibbs most frequently, thinking it far superior to either of the others."
MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"My wife would not accept a Sewing Machine of any other patent *as a gift*, if she must receive it on condition of giving up the Willcox & Gibbs."
REV. OLIVER CRANE,
Carbondale, Pa.

"The Willcox & Gibbs is the *only* Sewing Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to introduce it into Syria."
REV. A. T. PRATT,
Missionary American Board.

"We have used various Sewing Machines within our family, but it is the *unanimous* opinion of the household, that the Willcox & Gibbs is the best of them all."
REV. J. S. HOLME,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

"For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no Sewing Machine equal to the Willcox & Gibbs."
ENOCH LEWIS,
Of the Pennsylvania Central R. R.

A correspondence on the subject of Sewing Machines is respectfully solicited.
D. S. EWING,
720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
In Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites an examination of his large stock of SILKS and DRESS GOODS in every variety and design.
POINTE, LACES, SETS,
POINTE APPLIQUE, " COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES, " HDKFS.
THREAD, "
Hdkfs., Linen, Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Silk,
Roman Sashes and Ties, Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties.
India Scarfs.
GLOVES—Kid, Beaver, Cloth and Fancy.
VELVETS.
Ladies' Cloakings, Plushes, Velveteens,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESITNGS, ETC.
The entire stock is offered at prices to insure
9 24 stuth4p3m RAPID SALES.

1870 NOVELTIES 1871
FOR
CHRISTMAS.
PARIAN, BRONZE
LAVA,
MAJOLICA, JASPER,
CRYSTAL,
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,
707 CHESNUT ST., 707
11 5 stf PHILADELPHIA.

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 309 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m
OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will conclude his engagement this evening by appearing as "Pescara" in *The Apostate*, and as "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

There will be a matinee to-day, when Mr. Booth will personate "Hamlet."

On Monday there will be a matinee, when Boucicault's new romantic Irish drama of *The Rapparee* will be produced as a holiday piece.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. Scott-Siddons will appear for the last times this afternoon and evening. The performance this afternoon will consist of *Romeo and Juliet*, and this evening of *The Merchant of Venice* and *Katharine and Petruchio*.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear afternoon and evening in Tom Taylor's drama of *The Ticket-of-Leave Man*.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE attractive variety performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

On Monday there will be a Christmas matinee.

AT MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, first-rate equestrian performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

A matinee on Monday.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE attractive minstrel performances will be given this afternoon and evening. There will be a matinee on Monday, when the new Christmas pantomime will be represented.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *Monte Christo* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

There will be a matinee on Monday.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their magical wonders at the Assembly Buildings this afternoon and evening

On Monday Blitz will give a matinee performance for the delectation of the young people.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the drama of *Ten Nights in a Bar-room* and the comedy of *The Rough Diamond* will be given this afternoon and evening. A matinee on Monday.

AT THE GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, at Horticultural Hall, a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

SAM SHARPLEY'S GREAT SILVER SHOW, which will combine a great number of novel and attractive features, will open on Monday afternoon at Concert Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

INVITATION.—Citizens and Strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil-cloths of newly-arranged colorings, of our own importation, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, selected in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home productions.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 Chesnut Street,
Philadelphia.

EINLADUNG.—Bureger u. Freme die unsere Stadt besuchen werden hoeflichts eingeladen als Kaufer oder als Besucher bei uns vorzusprechen, um unsere Muster von Carpets und Oeltuchen, mit neun Farben-Gruppirungen von uns selbst importirt, in Augenschein to nemen, desglichen eine grosse Auswahl von Amerikanishen Fabrikaaten, die mit solcher Vollendung ausgefuhrt sind, das Alle, welche sich fur den Fortschritt der Americanisher produktion interesstren damit zufrieden sein werden.

REEVE L. KNIGHT U. SOHN,
No. 1222 Chesnut Street,
Philadelphia.

INVITATION.—Les citoyens et les etrangers sont cordialement invites comme acheteurs ou visiteurs a venir examiner les nombreux et nouveaux modeles de tapis et de toiles cirees, d'un nouvel arrangement de nouvelles couleurs, de notre importation, en addition a une grande variete de marchandises de fabrique Americaine executes de maniere a plaire tous ceux que sont interesse dans les produits de nos fabriques,

REEVE L. KNIGHT ET FILS,
No. 1222 Chesnut Street.

AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN SAUCE.—A cause was tried last July in our Courts, the parties being the American agents for the Worcestershire Sauce against a Sauce made here under a recipe bought from a party in England, claiming to be the owner thereof, and with a similar label and general appearance, all of which was supposed to belong to the party aforesaid that sold the recipe, and used by the purchaser in good faith, as his right to the purchase.

The agents finding that they had no cause against Mr. A. A. Smyth, the suit in his case was discontinued. The matter came up again yesterday against another party who had sold the Sauce complained of. As before, no case was made out.

Mr. Thomas R. Patton, of Thirteenth and Locust streets, is the only party whose case has not been called up. He is the one least amenable in the whole matter, as he supposed he was buying Worcestershire Sauce that had been imported and sold to him as a bargain, for some cause to him unknown.

Epicures who tried to find a difference between the Sauces submitted to them failed to do so, proving conclusively that the American article was as good as the imported. Mr. A. A. Smyth manufactures this American Sauce, known as the "Champion of American Sauce," which is now sold at all our best groceries, and is used at the hotels, restaurants, and private tables with more satisfaction than any Sauce made in either America or Europe.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

CHAMPION OF AMERICA TABLE SAUCE.—Next to bread itself there is scarcely a single article that enters more generally into the table bill of fare in every household than *Sauces*. One of the most popular and delicious of these is the "*Champion of America Table Sauce*," manufactured by Mr. A. A. Smyth, at Nos. 2129 and 2131 Market street. The praises of this celebrated Sauce are universal among people who have tried it—so much so that families, hotels, restaurants, grocers, and purveyors generally are ordering it in preference to all others. We confess our own partiality for it. It is appetizing, healthful, and agreeable, and for meats, game, fish, soups, salads, gravies, etc., is just *the* thing. In another column of our paper to-day we publish a list of testimonials, to which we invite special attention.

THE immense sale of Kid Gloves this week surpasses anything in the history of Philadelphia. Sales increasing every day, at the Great Kid Glove Emporium, No. 23 N. Eighth street.

BUY your Christmas Kid Gloves at Bartholomew's, No. 23 N. Eighth street.

CHRISTMAS KID GLOVES at the Great Kid Glove Emporium of A. & J. B. Bartholomew, No. 23 N. Eighth street.

1, 2, and 3 Button Kid Gloves, handsome shades, best goods, suitable for Christmas presents and New Year's gifts, at Bartholomew's, No. 23 N. Eighth street.

LACE COLLARS, Linen Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen, in fancy boxes; Portemonnaies, Bows, Ties, Ribbons, etc. etc., for Christmas, at Bartholomew's Great Kid Glove Emporium, No. 23 N. Eighth street.

GO TO the Great Kid Glove Emporium of A. & J. B. Bartholomew, No. 23 N. Eighth street, for the largest assortment, best and cheapest Kid Gloves for ladies, gentlemen, and children.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS
are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at

GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.
Stock of 100 always on hand.
George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD,
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diptheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

[illegible] the thousands.

THE MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL is fast being recognized as a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Nervousness, and General Debility; it has been highly recommended by physicians, and its cures testify to its great medicinal value. D. S. Cadwallader, general agent, No. 1005 Race street, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the [illegible] money.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools, Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

FAMILIES TRAVELLING may secure elegant suits of rooms, by telegraph, at the American House, Boston, with every convenience for comfort or luxury. Messrs. Rice have won an enviable reputation as landlords.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

CRUMLEY—GOODIER.—December 21st, by Rev. Wesley C. Best, Mr. HENRY CRUMLEY to Miss SALLIE GOODIER.

GILBERT—HANEY.—On Wednesday evening, December 21st, 1870, by the Rev. A. Reed, F. O. GILBERT to Miss LIZZIE HANEY, both of this city.

PAVONARIUS—PAVONARIUS.—On the 1st instant, by Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Pastor Second Moravian Church, Mr SAMUEL T. PAVONARIUS to Mrs. AMANDA PAVONARIUS, both of this city.

SNYDER—MILLER.—On Thursday, 22d instant, at Shippensburg, Pa., by the Rev. George F. Cain, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harper, Chief Engineer HENRY LEE SNYDER, United States Navy, to S. ELLA, daughter of Hon. Andrew C. Miller, of the above place.

THOMAS—HODGES.—At Frankfort, Ky., on the 20th instant, by Rev. Henry E. Thomas, WILLIAM P. THOMAS, of this city, to CARRIE B., daughter of A. G. Hodges, of the former place.

DIED.

BELISLE.—In Camden, on the 20th instant, HENRY W. BELISLE, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of deceased, also Company A, 192d Pennsylvania V. V., 6th Regiment N. J. S. N. G., and Sedgewick Post, No. 6, Camden, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 South Fourth street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—On the 23d instant, JOHN CAMPBELL, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Anthony Campbell, No. 213 Vine street, on Tuesday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Solemn High Mass at St. Francis' Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

COLMAN.—On the evening of the 23d instant, THOMAS COLMAN, aged 57.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 251 North Front street, below Vine, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

CUMMINS.—On the 23d instant, DANIEL CUMMINS, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Fourth Ward, and the members of St. Theresa and Annunciation Beneficial Associations, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 617 Guilford street, on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, EDWIN CLARK, youngest son of W. H. H. and Ella Hughes, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

SCHAFFER.—On the 22d instant, GEORGE SCHAFFER, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles F. Gummey, No. 1705 Filbert street, on Monday, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.

TRUITT.—On the 20th instant, EMMA, wife of Andrew Truitt, and daughter of John and Ruth George, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 46 Washington avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Vault.

WILLIAMSON.—Suddenly, of scarlet fever, on the evening of the 23d instant, ELIZABETH BLAKE, only daughter of Richard and Margaret Williamson, in the 6th year of her age.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Day's Hall, RICHMOND and MARLBOROUGH Streets, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, JOHN P. MILLER.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.

N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed.

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsmbrt

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SERMON TO CHILDREN, BY REV. G. A. PELTZ, at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, to-morrow morning, service commencing at 10½ o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the Sunday Schools of ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, VINE Street, below Eighth, Rev. PERCY BROWN, Rector, will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue—Rev. Dr. JACOBUS, of Pittsburg, will preach at 10½, and the Pastor, Rev. M. NEWKIRK, at 7½. Strangers invited.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, the second of the series. Subject.—"What is Christianity?"

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets—Services appropriate to Christmas. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES Y. MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Christmas sermon in the morning. Subject for the evening, "Licensed rumselling legalized wrong."

NOTICE.—AT ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, VINE Street, below Eighth, the musical portion of the service will include Mozart's "Gloria in Excelsis," Thomas' "Te Deum," and Jackson's "Jubilate." The anniversary exercises in the afternoon will be specially attractive.

[illegible] CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, above Thirteenth.—Rev. J. A. KUNKELMAN, Pastor. Appropriate services, with vocal and instrumental music, at 10½ A. M. Sunday School Christmas Celebration in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. by Rev. CHARLES H. PAYNE, D. D., Pastor. Evening subject, "Solomon, the young man of brilliant unfulfilled promise." Young men specially invited.

DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday (Christmas day), at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning at 10½. In the afternoon, at 3½, a sermon to the young by Dr. W. P. BREED. Subject—"The Angel's Message."

CLINTON STREET CHURCH.—A CHRISTmas Sermon, "The Song of the Angels," by Rev. Dr. MARCH, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. his fourth sermon, illustrated, from his recent travel and personal observation. Subject—"The ways of the wilderness." All invited.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the tenth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"The conversion of Zaccheus."

CHRISTMAS SERMON.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD above CHESNUT, to-morrow, as follows:—10½ A. M.—"Christian Joy," a Christmas sermon; 3 P. M.—"Children's Church—An Object Sermon—The Christmas Taper." 7½ P. M.—"The Four Measures," a sermon for the last Sunday in the year.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services in the chapel to-morrow morning and afternoon. Dedicatory services in the Lecture Room at 10½ A. M. The opening exercises of the Sunday School will be at 3 P. M. in the Sunday School room. No services in the church.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. I. WHEATON SMITH, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. Sermon in the evening to women. Strangers cordially invited.

Special Sunday School services and singing at 2½ o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., and J. GRANVILLE LEACH, Esq.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—UNDER THE auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association Rev. C. H. PAYNE will preach a sermon especially to young men, in the ARCH STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "Solomon, the young man of brilliant promise unfulfilled." Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on the 31st inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until January 20, 1871.
SAMUEL P. HUHN,
12 24stuths4t Treasurer.

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ROBERT M. FOUST,
12 24s5t* Secretary.

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR
AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL.
CONCERT EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Doors open at 2 P. M. [12 23 8t
Single Admission.....25 cents.
Season Tickets.....$1.

OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared out of the earnings of the road, clear of all taxes. Payable after the 27th instant, at the office of C. T. YERKES, Jr. & CO., No. 20 S. THIRD Street.
12 22 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Sec.

INCOME TAX ON BOND INTEREST.—Protests from bondholders, from whose interest the income tax is deducted, for sale as below. Price 5 cents.

Parties collecting interest on January 1 will find it worth their while to serve these protests on corporations which deduct the income tax from the interest of coupons due. For sale at
F. L. MOORE'S, No. 613 WALNUT Street,
11 23 6t and *Legal Gazette Office*, No. 607 SANSOM.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 23, 1870.

MONDAY, December 26, this office will close at 11 A. M. Early morning delivery will be made; also a collection at 5 P. M.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 109 S. THIRD Street.
On and after January 1, 1871, the Office of THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be in the Cambria Iron Company's building, No. 2 S. FOURTH Street.
ROBERT R. CORSON,
12stuths4t Secretary.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—Application is about to be made to his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for a PARDON for JOHN HASSON, Jr., convicted of larceny, and now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. 12 23 2t*

COPIES FROM PRINTING EXECUTED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' can be taken on ALL the different varies of Copying Papers. It

THE AMERICAN
Steamship Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Committee on Subscriptions to the Stock and Bonds of the American Steamship Company think it proper to make the following statement of facts for the information of the public:—

The Committee, in taking in hand the work assigned them, commenced it by asking subscriptions to the Stock of the Company, because this, when obtained, would furnish a basis for the bonds and serve to make them more secure; and the Committee have now the satisfaction of announcing that the requisite amount of shares have been taken by the business men of our city, and that the whole capital of the Company, $700,000, has been subscribed. The bonds of the Company, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars, are now offered to corporations and to individual capitalists, and to all who feel an interest in the proposed enterprise. These bonds will be free of State tax, payable in twenty-five years, with semi-annual interest at six per cent., and guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

No subscription will be binding unless the aggregate of subscriptions covers the whole amount of bonds.

The offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the establishment of a Transatlantic Steamship Line, bearing the American flag, at a time when no such Line is on the ocean, is a very liberal one, and the Committee are confident it will be accepted and carried into effect by our citizens. All that is now required of them for that purpose is a loan of money on good securities.

Subscription Books are now opened at the office of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company and the office of the Insurance Company of North America.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN O. JAMES,
Chairman.
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY,
Secretary. 1t

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Demonstration!

Acknowledged the Cheapest in the City.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

HANDKERCHIEFS!!

From Importers' forced auction sales.

Gents' Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes for presents.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes for presents.

All-Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., 10 Cents.

PLAIN HDKFS, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30 cents.
Initial, Embroidered, and Revere Handkerchiefs.

TOWELS!! TABLE LINENS!!

MARSEILLES QUILTS!!

Fine Bleached Table Linens, 50c. to $2·50 per yard.
Fine Damask Towels in red and blue borders.
Splendid Damask Napkins, from 90c. doz. to finest.
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins in cheap job lots.
Handsome Exposition Marseilles Quilts for presents.
10-4 Bleached Muslin Sheetings, 35 and 45 c.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Cartwright & Warner's Merino Underwear.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 50, 75, 87c., $1 up.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 62, 75c., $1, to finest.
Gents' Regular-made Half-hose, 20, 25, 35c.
Ladies' Genuine Balbriggan Hose, 30, 62, 75c.
Boys', Misses', and Children's Merino Wear, all sizes.
Children's Fancy Woollen Hose, extra long.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

All-wool Flannels, 25, 30, 32, 35c. up.
Welsh, Ballardvale, Denet, and Shaker Flannels.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, to 35c.
Good Blankets, $2·75, $3·75, $5 per pair.
Pique, French Muslins, Camorics, Nainsooks.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

JOHN BURNS,

House-furnishing Dry Goods, Importer and Retailer of Hosiery,

245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH St.,

1t ABOVE SPRUCE.

FINE DRESS GOODS
For Holiday Presents

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Preparatory to making alterations,

WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, VELVETS, PLUSHES,
VELVETEENS, HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS, and
KID GLOVES,

FOR CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

Stock new and choice, all bought this season.

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

Will be offered, as our entire stock
MUST BE SOLD.
BEST FRENCH CRINTZES, 31 and 37c.
Open in the evening until 9 o'clock. 12 20 2t

EQUITY!
IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT IN LIFE INSURANCE!
Practically Illustrating the Non-Forfeiture Law governing
THE



Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

GEORGE P. SANGER, PRESIDENT. GEORGE B. AGER, SECRETARY.
ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company *PAID* at their office,

No. 150 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia,

on the 17th of November, 1870, to *Mrs. Richard A. Douglas*, residing Northeast Corner Sixteenth and Coates streets, Philadelphia, the policy for *FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS* on her late husband, under the following circumstances:—

RICHARD A. DOUGLAS

insured his life on May 3, 1869, for fifteen thousand dollars. He then paid for one year. *He neglected his second payment*, which was due on May 3, 1870. He died on September 2, just *four months* afterwards.

Now, *this Company, by its charter*, transacts *all* its business under the *non-forfeiture plan*; consequently Mr. Douglas' policy *was in* FULL *force at his death*. From the $15,000 was deducted merely the amount which he should have paid on May 3, with lawful interest added.

NOW OBSERVE THE CONTRAST!

Mr. Douglas had fifteen thousand dollars additional insurance in other *so-called* non-forfeiting companies, and, *as with us*, had neglected his payments. These policies *became forfeited and of no value because the payments were not made on the day when due!* His policy in *The John Hancock Mutual would not have expired* until July 4, 1871.

We desire to make the advantages of the John Hancock so clear that any one contemplating *insurance upon his life* will avail himself of them. The wisest man has little knowledge of the changes which await him. He who feels the least need to-day of the non-forfeiture provision may be the most aided by it at some future time. *It imposes no extra cost.* Therefore, what can justify your neglect of it? In addition to this provision in our charter our conditions are liberal, rates low, plans popular, and responsibility undoubted. A careful investigation will convince an unbiassed judgment that *there is nothing desirable in life insurance* which may not be secured in the **JOHN HANCOCK.**

Those desiring reliable information on this important subject may obtain the same upon applying (either in person or by letter) to the subscribers.

COLE & STROUD,
GENERAL AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,
Nos. 150 and 152 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.
AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
will at once perceive the advantages of associating with this Company.

DRY GOODS.

400 ARCH ST. 400

EYRE
AND
LANDELL
HAVE MADE

Prices that will Please our much

ESTEEMED CUSTOMERS

FOR THE

Holidays of 1870.

After a Satisfactory Fall Trade we have reduced the following Gt. Old GOODS to close the season:

India Scarfs.
Broche Scarfs.
India Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Lyons Velvets.
Black Silks.
Pim's Poplins.
Roll Poplins.
Roman Shawls.
Perfumed Hdkfs.
Woollen Satins.
Shawl Suitings.
Royal Plaids.
Wine Poplins.
Pointe Collars.
Pointe Hdkfs.
Silk Plushes.
Velvet Sashes.
Roman Scarfs.
Sash Ribbons.
Park Rugs.
Crumb Cloths.
Robe de Chams.
Shawl Suits.
Woollen Shawls, Etc.

E. & L. have not only reduced FANCY GOODS, but we have also made prices for FINE BLANKETS, PIANO COVERS, QUILTS, Etc., to give all a chance for Bargains.

N. B.—Open at sunrise, and close when the last customer is served. 1t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

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A CHRISTMAS BUDGET.

GILES AND THE GHOSTS.

BY TOM HOOD.

The Manor House stands gray and grim
Among its elm-trees tall;
'Tis a spot all shun when the shadows dim
Creep in at the twilight's fall.
A strange negro
Slow dropping to silent place,
The home long since of a noble race
Forever pass'd away.

No footstep on its threshold falls,
No voice is heard within its halls,
But still upon the mould'ring walls
The faded pictures hang:
The portraits of that ancient line—
Bard, warrior, statesman, and divine,
And matrons stately, maidens fine,
Once loudly toasted o'er the wine,
Until the rafters rang.

At Christmas-tide, they say, each year,
The list'ning peasants vow they hear,
While lights gleam in the hall,
Strange music, beautiful and clear;
And aye avoid in dread and fear
The gray and ruin'd wall!

* * * * * *

One Christmas-tide at the dead of night,
When the moon was high and the snow lay white
On meadow and hill,
So quiet and still,
That the world seem'd sleeping,
The wind seem'd dead,
When the stars were keeping
Their watch o'erhead,
A troop of villagers, all intent
On carol-singing, their footsteps bent
From house to house; and wherever they went
Sang the tidings of joy, which long ago
The shining angels in glory bright
Told aloud in the midst of the night
To the shepherds keeping their flocks below.

* * * * * *

O Giles! O Giles! O faithless Giles!
What are you doing there on the tiles?
Your grandmother said,
When you went to bed,
She hoped you had quite got out of your head
The notion you had,
Disobedient lad,
Of joining the carollers. This is too bad!
Now she's asleep,
From your bed you creep,
And out on the roof—it is somewhat steep
And slippery—see how the snow-flakes glisten—
You sit and listen
To learn whereabouts the carollers are.
You had better go back to bed by far,
Or something will happen, sure as fate,
To make you repent, when it's all too late!

In vain!
It is plain
That he will not refrain.
Cautiously down the roof he crawls,
And not without some stumbles and falls
Reaches the ground
All safe and sound,
And hurries away with a stride and a bound.

Hark! there's music in the wood.
He's hurrying thither, by all that's good!
How very absurd!
For the boy has heard
A thousand times that the hall is haunted;
But on he goes, and never feels daunted,
For he says to himself as he goes along,
That ghosts there may be
Of men, but he'
Ne'er heard in his life of the ghost of a song;
That whatever sprites
In the winter nights
Perchance may revisit the glimpse of the moon,
There's no ghost of a chance for a ghost of a tune.

* * * * *

The hall is bright
With many a light;
And noble lady and noble knight—
As if from its frame
Each picture came,
By two and two,
A strange-looking crew—
Are going the country-dance mazes through.
Yonder maid
In her grave was laid
About the time of the last Crusade.

The gentleman near
Was a Cavalier,
And was kill'd by an Ironside severe.
The beautiful blonde
Standing beyond
Was one of whom Harry the Eighth was fond.
Her partner, I guess,
Is nobody less
Than a Lord High Admiral, *temp.*
Queen Bess.

* * * * * *

But what is that, there
Crouch'd down by a chair,
With chattering teeth and bristling hair?
It is—No! Yes! Truly 'tis Giles, I declare,
Wishing himself, you may safely swear,
In the cupboard or under the stair—
Anywhere—anywhere—anywhere!
He fainted away,
And there he lay
Till somebody found him at break of day.
They put him to bed,
And they shaved his head,
'Twas a very bad case of fever they said.
And they would not receive
At all, or believe
The story he told
Of the Manor House old,
And the wonderful sight he had chanced to behold.

What Might Have Happened One Christmas Time.

THE LAST STORY WRITTEN BY MARK LEMON.

Christmas was coming. There were indications of its approach everywhere. The grocers, the butchers, and fancy emporiums, all proclaimed Christmas was coming. At the railway stations there was more than the usual bustle—more wagons going to and fro, more cabs for down trains, more pleasant faces; fewer looking 'business,' nothing but 'business.' No doubt of it, Christmas was coming.

'Where for, sir?'

'Little Stanford.'

'What class, sir?'

'Second. Put my rug and portmanteau into the carriage, and here's something for you.'

The traveller was a handsome, well-formed young man of two-and-twenty, one who evidently was prepared to look the world in the face and to force his way onwards. His name was Reginald Wainwright.

Having paid the cabman, Reginald entered the station, and, taking his ticket, went on to the platform. A neat brougham drove up and a young man got out.

'Where for, sir?'

'Little Stanford.'

'What class—first, sir?'

'Yes, first.'

'Have your things in with you, sir?'

'Yes—thanks.'

And the new comer having spoken a few words to his servant, entered the station, and, obtaining his ticket, went on to the platform. His name was Walter Mainwaring. In a minute or two the young men confronted each.

'Ah, Reginald,' exclaimed Walter, holding out his hand, which the other took somewhat slowly, 'glad to have met you. Why, I've not seen you since our day's shooting on the 1st.'

'No,' replied Reginald, coldly, 'London is a vast city; the distance is great between Clarges street and Finsbury Square.'

'It is you that make it so, Regi, said Walter, smiling. 'You know that my father, sister, all of us are most glad to see you.'

'Well, I'll believe so; but a lonely fellow is apt to grow captious, especially when only a clerk in a merchant's counting-house.'

'And what am I, Cousin Regi?' replied Walter. 'The governor keeps me to the desk as closely as though I were a stranger.'

'Quite right. You will have leisure enough he thinks, when he makes you his partner.'

'Tak your places, take your places,' bawled porters and guards.

'Where's your carriage? we'll travel together,' said Walter.

'I fancy not; I go second,' replied Reginald.

'And so will I. Here, porter, get out my things—'

'No time now, sir; train five minutes late. Get in, please, sir;' and so the cousins, for such the young men were, journeyed apart until they reached Little Stanford, where their uncle, Mr. Ralph Mainwaring, resided. He had been a prosperous stock-broker, and having purchased a very fair estate in the country, retired thither with an only daughter to keep house for him. It was his custom to invite his nephews at stated intervals to pass a few days with him, in September to kill over the partridges, and at Christmas time to look up the pheasants. He did not shoot himself, but he preserved after a fashion, and invited some of his tenants to a day's sport occasionally.

Reginald was a legacy from a dear sister who died soon after her husband had been lost at sea, leaving her with very scanty means. But her good brother Ralph came to her help and soothed her last hours by the assurance that her boy should be cared for.

Walter was the son of Mr. Mainwaring's brother, a thriving city merchant, who had ventures to all parts of the globe, and was too busy ever to visit Little Stanford; but he was always ready to send an ambassador, thinking, no doubt, that it was highly politic to keep up friendly relations with his brother, the more especially as nearly all Ralph's ready money was invested in the house of Mainwaring, Wapsholl & Company.

Cousin Emily was waiting to give them welcome in the station, having driven from Stanford Hall in her pony-carriage, whilst Traps, the gamekeeper, had brought a light cart for the luggage. Emily's curls were the admiration of Little Stanford and Parts, and her skill in handling them was no less apparent, and of general commendation. There was quite a contest between the young men as to who should sit beside the fair charioteer, and as she positively declined to give the casting vote, Reginald proposed that they should toss for the honor, and Reginald won.

Emily Mainwaring was a capital girl to have rule in a country house. Without a particle of that detestable 'fastness' which has so deteriorated the charms of English maidens, she had a happy freedom of manner which made every one at ease, and a considerateness which insured the comfort and enjoyment of every guest. She was very fond of her cousins, and their advent at the Hall was always looked to with pleasure both by her father and herself, and this was made evident the moment the visitors entered the house. There was the beaming old gentleman illuminating, as it were, the doorway, whilst the background of smiling servants seemed delighted at the prospect of increased duties. There was no make-believe in the shake of the hand or the ring of the mellow voice which told the boys they were welcome, always welcome; nor was there any possibility (nor inclination) to pass by the *flacon* of cherry brandy which Botting the butler had received orders to administer on the instant of arrival.

And then the bonfires in the bed-rooms. Emily had seen to them before driving to the station. No heap of cinders just smouldering for appearance sake, but a pile of crackling woodlogs on a substratum of glowing coals, the gracious heat going at once to the marrow and thawing whatever there might be undissolved by the cherry brandy. Then the beds with their eider-down coverlids and piled-up pillows, that made the new-comers almost wish it were bed-time, had not past experience recalled the coming savory luncheon, with its honest, home-brewed stingo, and the good dinner which the doctor and parson never refused to share when invited thereto, and no better assurance of the excellence of the viands and superiority of the wine could be desired.

The young men made a brief toilette and then joined their host in the dining-room, Emily had catered delightfully, and her cousins gratified her by doing ample justice to the luncheon. The round pond was in excellent condition for skaking; so the whole party adjourned thither, as Emily excelled in that graceful pastime. Then home again to dinner; but we are warned by the space allotted to us that however pleasant it would be to us to recount all the cheerful doings at Stanford Hall, we must forbear, and proceed as deftly as we can to the narration of the events which will constitute our story.

To know Emily Mainwaring was to love her, especially if the heart chanced not to be preoccupied. She was not, strictly speaking, beautiful; but if a nose a little *retroussée* and a chin a trifle too round and short would not have satisfied Phidias, yet the rosiest of lips, the whitest of teeth, the brightest of hazel eyes, arched over by the most delicate eyebrows a shade darker than her rich chesnut hair, made ample amends for the classical deficiencies of her happy face, radiant with health and cheerfulness. Her figure was faultless, and made all kinds of exercise acceptable, and consequently she was free from all fine ladyish ailments which are sometimes thought to be interesting, but are at all times exceedingly objectionable to those who are expected to sympathise with them. She played and sang moderately well, and she always had the good taste to attempt nothing that required the education of a *prima donna* or the practice and genius of a Benedict.

There was more than one eligible young gentleman in the neighborhood who had the heartache through Emily Mainwaring, but as yet no one had ventured to propose to her. Her father made no secret of his confidence in her prudence and good sense, and it was generally known that she would be free to make her own election should she be ever put to the test.

Reginald and Walter were more in love with their cousin than any one else, and there was little doubt but the young men suspected each other of entertaining this predilection. She might not have suspected it also, but if she had done so her manner was more encouraging to Reginald, as he was generally her esquire upon any trifling emergency. She was freer in speech with him than with Walter, who wanted the confident bearing of his cousin; and when at times he was silent and she detected him looking at her with 'lack-lustre eyes,' she would challenge, as it were, Reginald to talk, as though to avoid Walter's observation. Not that she was ever unkind to Walter; she never refused his companionship in a walk or a ride; she sang or played anything he requested of her; she read the books he brought to her or sent to her time by time. She bade him good-night and good-morning with a smile that sent a pleasant pain into his heart and made him deliciously miserable for minutes afterwards.

Was she a coquette after all?

Christmas has been kept at Stanford Hall with all the honors, as Mr. Mainwaring had been nourished on the milk of human kindness, and believed he was doing God's work in making as many of his fellow-creatures as he could happy and rejoicing. He thought, also, that he offered the best thanksgiving for the good bestowed upon him by encouraging in himself and others a pleasant cheerfulness, and indulging at fitting times in a 'becoming mirth,' and Christmas was one of those times when he and his household and friends made merry, and found no better way than in following the old customs, decking his house with holly and other greenery, and dispensing his Christmas cheer with a liberal hand to great and small, like a true old English gentleman. Not so his brother Elias. He was one of those who pride themselves upon being too strong-minded to care for such frivolties—he was too much 'a man of business' to care to have the great current of trade impeded but for a day, and though he loved good eating and drinking, his dinner must have been earned by a morning of bargaining and speculation. Hence it was that at a time when most families gather for one day at least under the parental wings, that Walter was permitted to eat his Christmas dinner at Stanford.

Two days only remained of the young men's pleasant holiday. It wanted half an hour to breakfast, when Reginald tapped at Walter's bedroom door.

'Come in. Ah! good-morning, Regi.'

'Good-morning. I have been tossing about half the night,' continued Reginald, 'and I shall do so for a dozen nights more, unless I speak out.'

'Indeed! What's the matter?' asked Walter.

'Well,' replied his cousin, 'you know that I am rather a blunt speaker, and like to go straight to any object I have in view. And so I have come to you. I fancy, Walter, that we are both hit by the same bolt. I mean, plainly, that both are in love with Emily.'

Walter colored deeply, and only said, 'Well, what then, Reginald?'

'simply this. I can see no right—if it be so—why I should give place to you, and I have determined to speak to my uncle this morning, and if he consents, I shall propose to Emily.'

'I have no right to interfere with any course you think proper to pursue, Reginald,' replied Walter. 'I wish it had been otherwise. You have the right of priority, having spoken first; and he held out his hand to his cousin, which the other took and pressed warmly.

'I wish it had been otherwise, also,' said Reginald; 'but I cannot abandon what I believe will be the making or the unmaking of my life.'

'Whatever may be the result, Reginald, let us still continue friends; though, if you are successful, I feel we shall not meet here again, at least for some time to come.'

'Oh, nonsense, Walter,' replied Reginald; 'you are a prosperous man, you have a large society about you, and may pick and choose. But I—I am a poor, struggling devil, with hardly more female acquaintance than my landlady and her squinting daughter. There's the breakfast bell.' The breakfast lacked something to make it the cheerful meal it usually was.

Reginald frequently relapsed into thought—very unusual with him—and Walter was evidently disturbed and ate with little appetite. Emily after a time caught the contagion, dullness, and had not Mr. Mainwaring got into one of his long stories, there is no knowing how the day would have begun.

Breakfast over, Reginald went out into the garden to smoke a cigar and think over his thoughts before seeking an interview with his uncle. As he walked up and down he was startled from his reverie by Bang, a favorite setter, jumping upon him in friendly recognition. Without thinking, perhaps, he kicked the poor brute savagely and sent the dog howling away. As he looked towards the house he thought he saw Emily leaving the window of the breakfast-room. He thought little of that matter, and went on with his cigar and his cogitations.

Reginald had less fear of rejection by Emily than by her father, who might, he thought, take exception to his social position. But had not that good uncle promised to advance him three thousand pounds whenever an eligible opportunity for its investment presented itself? He reflected also upon his uncle's frequent declaration that Emily should choose for herself, and so at last he found courage to go to Mr. Mainwaring.

The old gentleman was hardly surprised, as he believed every one must love his Emily; and Reginald left him with full permission to try his fortune.

Reginald found his cousin busied with her housekeeping accounts.

'Emily, will you allow me to interrupt you for a short time?' said Reginald, sitting down by the table.

'Certainly, as soon as I have added up this column. There, that's done.'

'I am going to surprise you, I fear, by what I am about to say.'

A slight flush came into Emily's face.

'I have been with uncle this morning, and have made a confession to him, and which I now want to make to you.'

Emily's heart took alarm, and she only bowed and smiled.

'I am not clever at making speeches, Emily, but what I am about to say comes from my heart—I have long——'

'Stay, Reginald—dear cousin,' said Emily, laying her hand upon his. 'If I guess the purport of what you would say to me, do not say it. We have been like sister and brother to each other for so many years that it would grieve me greatly to say anything that you might remember as an unkindness. I have a great regard for you—almost a sister's love. Let us remain as we have ever been. Come and go as you have done, always welcome. My father loves you and will care for your future—but—you understand me, dear cousin?—you will!—you do!'

She pressed his hand, and then, with eyes filled with tears, left the room. Reginald's face became dark with anger. He bit his lips until blood came. He folded his arms and stood erect like one defying fate.

'Rejected,' he muttered. 'No, not rejected, not even permitted a hearing. And that she calls kindness. I am forestalled by Walter. The well-to-do cousin is preferred to the struggling dependent on her father's bounty. Nothing new!—the old fight—money against poverty. Walter knew he was safe, or he would not have taken matters so coolly. A cur! Why did he not tell me he had been before me? Well, be it as it is, but if he marries her, and I can cross his path, I'll do it.'

With many other evil thoughts and words he left the house, hardly knowing where he went. Traps, the keeper, was standing near the stable with a couple of guns, waiting for orders. He touched his hat as Reginald approached, and was startled at the angry expression of his face.

'Ah, Traps, yes: give me a gun. I'll take a turn through the home wood.'

'Yes, sir. Shall I wait on you, sir?'

'No; I'll go alone. Send Bang.'

'I'm afraid he won't follow you, sir,' said Traps, curtly; 'not after the kick you gave him this morning.'

'Who told you I kicked him?' asked Reginald, sharply.

'Miss Emily. She sent to me to look at him, thinking he was hurt. So he is.'

'She told you, did she?' asked Reginald. 'Send him here, and if he don't follow, I'll shoot him.'

'That would hardly suit my book, sir, nor yourn, neither. I wouldn't take ten guineas for the dog.'

'*You* wouldn't? you old fool.'

'The dog's mine, sir; and if you doubt me yonder's Miss Emily, and you can ask her.'

Reginald gave a glance in the direction indicated by Traps, and then, almost snatching the flask and shotbelt from Traps, he strode off toward the home wood.

He continued to walk, his gun over his shoulder, looking on the ground, evidently recalling what had passed during the morning. At length he stopped at a gate, and clinching his fist, exclaimed—

'That —— dog! She saw it and has resented it.'

He did not return to luncheon, but he had a strong will, and by dinner-time had again become master of himself, and laughed and talked as though the present had been the happiest moment of his life.

The next day came as a relief to all. Cousin Emily and her pony carriage were again in requisition, and Reginald, as though out of bravado, took his seat beside his fair cousin, and chatted as he had done when no shadow had come between them.

When they parted at the station Reginald was the last to shake hands with Emily.

'Good-bye, fair cousin,' he said; 'I have seen the last of Stanford Hall!'

Tears came into Emily's eyes, but Reginald turned away smiling, and jauntily waving his handkerchief as he went.

CHAPTER II.

Reginald Wainright did not keep his word. Some ten months after the visit we have recorded he heard that his cousin Emily was in London, on a visit to his uncle in Clarges street. He had so completely estranged himself from Walter that he was not apprised of this visit, as he would otherwise have been, and he only heard of it by accident. He believed himself wronged both by Emily and Walter, as it was hardly a secret that they were now engaged to each other. When he recalled the past he could remember so many acts upon her part that he had a right to consider justified him in the belief that he was more than indifferent to her, and he could only conclude that he had been trifled with for some sinister purpose of her own—perhaps to draw on Walter to an avowal of his love for her, and which he believed had been made by his wily cousin at the time of their interview in the bedroom. He allowed these impressions to obtain the mastery of his better judgment, his better feelings, until he became restless and vindictive, and there was a proneness in his nature to be dogged and revengeful. Yet his uncle, Emily's father, was his benefactor—the only true friend he had ever known, and he was now about to visit him to claim the fulfilment of the generous promise made two or three years before.

As Stanford Hall was barely distant two miles from the station, Reginald, having only a small valise, determined to walk thither. What a change in his thoughts and feelings since he travelled that road to the hall, seated beside her that he had loved with all the strength of his passionate nature! There was no doubt of it; the blow he had received had struck upon his heart and numbed it, and old remembrances and associations had no softening influence upon him. He had been cast aside for the richer suitor, for whose advantage he had been used and slighted with.

His visit was unexpected by his uncle, who nevertheless received him with the old welcome.

'What, Regi, boy; I'm heartily glad to see you!' said the old gentleman; and he looked that he meant what he said. 'Why did you not write, and I would have sent some one to have met you at the station?"

'To say the truth, uncle,' replied Reginald, 'I did not make up my mind to come down until late last night.'

'Well, I am glad to see you, boy. Come into the dining-room; there's a good fire, and lunch will be ready in a few minutes.'

Reginald followed his uncle into the dining-room, where a great fire blazed on the dogs; for though it was only the end of October, the day was chilly, and the warmth was very acceptable.

Between the new commonplaces had passed between Mr. Mainwaring and his nephew, the former said:—

'Well, now, Regi, I must make a clean breast of it, and then we shall both be more at ease, I take it. I have been distressed—nay, I have been vexed with you for what you have done of late—refused to come in September, as you used to do—and this month again as you used to do, and I think I deserved more consideration.'

'My dear uncle, the moment I heard you were alone——'

'That's it! that's it, Reginald!' said the uncle, speaking sharply. 'You've made Emily very unhappy; and I think that —— unkind of you. It was not because you thought she would suit you for a wife that she should think you would suit her for a husband, and because she stopped you from making a fool of yourself—I don't mean that—because she would not let you make a proposal which she must have declined, you fancy yourself aggrieved; and give us all the pain of knowing so.'

'I have never said as much,' replied Reginald.

'No; but you've acted it. You cut your cousin Walter; you won't come to the Hall. You write regularly to me, it is true; but not as you used to do. There used to be some warmth, something cheery in your letters; but now they are like a mess of cold porridge. I am hurt, Reginald, I am hurt!'

'I am grieved to hear that, dear uncle, but I have been hurt too.'

'Well, and ought to have got over it by this time. Emily is always talking about you. She thinks, as I do, that you are very unkind.'

'If she would remember that, possibly I had some reason to think I was not so presumptuous—'

'You had no reason, sir! Emily would scorn to play the coquette. She is openness itself! What the devil was she to gain by humbugging you, sir?'

'You are getting angry.'

'No I am not, sir!'

'You would not call me sir, if you were not. No one can reverence my cousin's character more than I do, and if I have given offense in keeping away from her, it was because I could not bear to contemplate how much I had lost.'

There was some truth in this speech, and some jesuistry; but it had the desired effect. It mollified his uncle.

'Well, well, Regi, we will say no more on this painful subject. Only promise that you will come and spend Christmas as usual, and let us all be friends again.'

'Willingly,' replied Reginald, 'should I—should I be in England.'

'In England?'

'Yes, uncle. Acting upon your promise of assistance, I have entered into a negotiation for a partnership with the house of Ellerton & Co., subject to your approval, of course.'

'What do they trade in?'

'Ivory, gold dust, and produce of that character. I shall have to take charge of their interests at Sierra Leone.'

'Dear me! Very unhealthy place, is it not?'

'No, not very. My predecessor has returned a rich man—fortunes are made there rapidly—after a stay of some five years. I think I can last out that time in any climate,' replied Reginald, smiling.

'Five years are not a long time, certainly,' said Mr. Mainwaring. 'Have you satisfied yourself of the advantages of making this connection?'

'Yes, uncle. They are all set forth in that paper.'

'Oh! here's luncheon. Come, you must be hungry'—and the reek of a smoking pheasant was not a bad appetizer for a less vigorous eater than Reginald. 'After luncheon you shall have a brush at the pheasants in the home wood, and I will look over this matter. Davis, tell Traps to be round here with dogs and gun at 3 o'clock.' And then uncle and nephew devoted their best energies to the agreeable work before them.

Traps was ready with guns and dogs at the time appointed; and though Reginald had fallen a little in his estimation since his assault upon Bang, he was main glad to see him, that he was; and missed him on the two firsts, that he did.

Bang, however, was not so forgiving, and Reginald, Traps, and his beaters had barely crossed half the first field when the old dog turned tail, and scampered back to the kennels. A shade came over the face of Reginald at this reproach of the intelligent brute he had assaulted, and he connected, as he had often done before, Emily's rejection in some way with the ebullition of temper which had made Bang his foe.

When Reginald returned—having bagged a couple of brace of pheasants—he found that his uncle had mastered the conditions of the proposed partnership.

'The advantages are certainly very great, were it not for the residence abroad in that infernal climate.'

'Without that, uncle, they would not be so great; and I have no fear for myself,' replied Reginald.

'Well, it is our own affair, my boy. Nothing venture nothing have. I will go to town with you to morrow, as I must give my brother a month's notice of the withdrawal of the three thousand pounds, as he is my banker you know. May God prosper and preserve you!' said the old man, laying his hand upon his nephew's head.

Reginald was greatly touched by his uncle's generosity and kindness; and had Emily been at the hall no doubt but he would have forgiven her all the past—and so ended our story.

After luncheon on the following day Mr. Mainwaring and Reginald left Stanford Hall; Reginald looking on it for the last time, as by the end of the next month he was aboard the good ship 'Enterprise,' bound for Sierra Leone.

CHAPTER III.

Two years had passed, and Walter was the husband of Emily. He was also the junior partner in the great house of Elias Mainwaring and Company, of Sago Lane; and he and his charming wife might be seen, with the punctuality of the Horse Guards, driving every morning through Hyde Park, on the way from Kensington to his place of business in the City.

Cedar Lodge, where Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring resided, was all that could be desired in a home so near London. Not too large for comfort, but with capacity to allow of all the modern luxuries of bath and billiard-rooms and a spacious conservatory. The stabling and out-offices in the rear were models of neatness in their way, and the garden had lawns and noble trees, upon which Addison may have looked from the terrace of Holland House. Within, all was in accordance with a refined taste, which discarded all that was gaudy or meretricious; and Emily proved a most admirable metropolitan housekeeper, for which she had been in part prepared by her Stanford Hall experiences.

But London dinners and London society require considerable tact to manage properly, and though the young Mainwarings had not an overwhelming acquaintance, they were called upon not unfrequently to 'entertain.' And then their dinners were charming—abundant but not profuse, and all of the very best kind. The conservatory had to yield up some of its treasures, and a parterre of flowers down the centre of the table pleased the eye by the beauty of its colors, whilst the fragrance of the flowers gratified the sense of smell. Their 'evenings' and lawn parties were equally delightful, and were more acceptable from the absence of any appearance of extravagance. Indeed, to quote the much-quoted Thomas Moore, Emily and Emily and Walter might have said or sung:—

'And oh, if there be an elysium on earth,
It is this! It is this! It is this!'

Mr. Mainwaring, of Clarges Street, made Cedar Lodge his Sunday lounge after church (which he never attended) in the summer time; and once or twice in the winter he would take his dinner there. Not so Mr. Ralph Mainwaring, Emily's father. He had sold Stanford Hall in order to be nearer his children—besides, what would the old house have been without Emily? There were no associations about it to bind him to mere walls and trees, as it had come to him by purchase, and so he sold it to good advantage, to an opulent advertiser in want of a 'All,' and invested the money received for it, as a matter of course, in the house of Mainwaring & Company. Without being a bore, he was a frequent visitor at the Cedars, and thus continued to have some share of the society of his beloved Emily.

One blessing, however, was thought to be wanting to make the happiness of Walter and Emily. They were childless, and they sometimes murmured that this blessing was withheld.

This happy condition of affairs had continued for more than four years, and many were found to envy the occupants of the pretty green brougham which passed so regularly through the Park. News came frequently from Reginald to his uncle; and though had had to battle with sickness and fever, he was in no way dissatisfied with the course he had adopted.

There was a tempest near at hand, that was to be felt in the remotest parts of the kingdom, and over seas, and in other lands.

Walter returned one day with a serious face—so serious that Emily questioned him as to the cause.

'Why, darling, there is bad news in the city. A house that exercises great influence on other houses is rumored to be shaky.'

'I am very sorry to hear it. Will it affect you, dear?'

"My father says not in the least; but Macpherson, our chief clerk, and I think that no one can tell where the mischief would end should the big house fail. But we will talk of something else, as my head is confused with thinking and debating this subject.'

But Walter could not think of anything else, although he talked of many matters. He tried to read, but the writer's thoughts were not his thoughts—they were in the city.

The early *Times*, on the day after the next, must have brought dismay and despair to many a household. The great house in the city had closed its doors, and smaller houses had collapsed in consequence. Walter had heard that such a catastrophe was imminent, before he left the city, and had passed a feverish, restless night. He ordered the brougham half an hour earlier than usual, and would have prevented Emily accompanying him as was her wont, but she would not be denied. They scarcely spoke, and when Emily did so, it was to beg of him to have courage, and not give trouble welcome by meeting it half-way. She kissed him and said softly, 'Remember, I love you!' There was a momentary comfort in those few words, but their influence was destroyed when Walter entered the counting-house.

'There's a panic in the City, sir, a perfect panic!' said Macpherson, without making or waiting for the usual morning salutations.

'A panic in the City!' a cry almost as dreadful as that of 'fire!' in a crowded ship.

What does that word panic convey to us? Merchant-princes, proud of their commercial honor—proud of their worldly places—humbled and toppled down as it were by a whirlwind. Speculations that promised fortunes crumbled into atoms, and those that trusted to them well-nigh stark with ruin. Broken homes, and all that those two short words imply. Gentle women, matrons and maidens, tenderly nurtured, whose lives had been lives of ease and refined enjoyment, suddenly deprived of all that ministered to their wants, and the world at its worst before them; for none but those who have had the bitter experience know how difficult the task, how hard the sacrifice of retrenchment, even when there has been neither waste nor extravagance.

Many a high-spirited youth, who had looked forward to a future of liberal employment, compelled to turn aside and accept the drudgery of servitude. Worthy men, who had worn out their lives in honorable service, and had thought in the winter of their age to be considered by those they had benefited by their labors—hopeless now! All buried in the ruins of the house! More broken homes! more household gods cast into the mire! Thousands whose slender means made existence tolerable, deprived of all by the wreck of those in whom they had confided. How many droop and die none can tell—none.

But why pursue these painful details? Christmas should be a merry season, and we would not willingly detract from its cheerfulness.

A fortnight had passed, and Walter returned earlier than usual.

'I have come home, Emily,' he said, 'that I may myself tell you the worst before it happens. Despite every effort we have made, our house must succumb to this terrible storm and to-morrow our ruin will be known.'

'My dear Walter!'

'It is a terrible blow; but I am more at ease now that I know our fate is inevitable. What grieves me most is that your dear confiding father will share our ruin. My poor father, always sanguine and generally successful, has speculated largely; and two or three schemes in which we had invested largely are broken up, and, so far as I can see, we cannot nearly meet our engegements.'

'And your father?'

'Is perfectly overwhelmed. He seems deprived of all power of reflection or of action. I should not have left him, but your dear father has promised to remain with him. Dear, generous man! Not one word of reproach; not a moment's hesitation at applying all he was worth to stay our downfall. But too late! Too late!'

Such consolation as occurred to her Emily offered her husband, and she was made comparatively happy when she saw him fall into a calm sleep, to which he had been a stranger for many nights, and which lasted long into the morning.

Elias Mainwaring & Company were declared to be bankrupt; and the day before their names were to appear in the *Gazette*, Walter took Emily to her father, as he knew that as soon as the *fiat* was issued there would be some one to take possession of Cedar Lodge. He did not remove anything from the house except some wearing apparel and a miniature of Emily and a portrait of her mother; these *lares* he considered were too sacred to be chattered for by dirty brokers. And then the Elysium was deserted.

Early on the afternoon of the following day, Walter was on his way so Clarges street, when, passing through Leicester Square, he stopped to look in at a shop-window. He knew not why he did so, but we do many strange things unconsciously when we are in sorrow. He was gazing vacantly at some books with gaudy bindings, when a man similarly occupied, and standing near him suddenly looked round and exclaimed:—

'Walter! Walter Mainwaring!'

He was half-dazed, and failed to recognize the speaker—the more so, as he was bronzed and bearded.

'Not know me, Walter?' asked the man. 'Is Cousin Reginald quite forgotten?"

'Reginald! This is indeed an unexpected meeting!' replied Walter.

'On both sides,' said Reginald, 'for I only landed this morning, and have not as yet reported myself.'

'Then you have not heard of our misfortunes?' asked Walter, one subject being uppermost in his mind.

'Misfortunes? No. But you look pale—ill. Let us go to the cafe at the corner, where I have ordered dinner, and came out for a stroll whilst it was getting ready.'

Walter made no resistance as Reginald placed his arm in his and led the way to the cafe.

When they were seated, Walter told Reginald all that happened—how loss had followed loss during this terrible panic until the house of Mainwaring and Company had fallen also.

Reginald would have been a harder man than his long residence abroad, and the sensual life he had led there, should have made him had he been able to have listened unmoved; and he either affected to be touched, or he was really so, by what Walter told him. But he declined to accompany his cousin to Clarges Street when Walter rose to go there, after pleading a want of appetite as an excuse for not accepting Reginald's invitation to dinner.

'Shall you be in the city to-morrow?' asked Reginald.

'Yes; and for many days, I expect. There will be much to see to,' replied Walter. 'Good-bye—I wish I could have welcomed you home with better news!' And so they parted.

Reginald lingered long over his dinner, and drank freely of champagne. He was evidently busy with thoughts that troubled him.

Walter saw nothing more of him for some days, and not until Cedar Lodge had been advertised for sale under the bankruptcy.

Walter was engaged with Mr. Macpherson in his private counting-house arranging deeds and papers, when Reginald was announced.

Mr. Macpherson rose to leave the room, but Reginald stopped him. 'Don't go, Mr. Macpherson; how do you feel—haven't forgotten me, I hope, as my cousin had! Well. Walter, how are you?'

'As well as I can hope to be,' replied Walter. 'Such business as I am now engaged upon is neither conducive to health nor spirits.'

'Well, when things are at their worst they must mend, folks say. I have been down to see the place at Kensington. Nice place—charmingly done up. I have called to know whether it must go to the hammer, or whether it can be had by private contract.'

'The Court can dispose of the property by validation,' replied Walter, coloring deeply. 'It would be something to save it from those brutes, the brokers.'

'Well, we'll see,' said Reginald, curtly. 'Sad affair this, Macpherson. Plenty to keep you company, however. Well—good-day, Walter; I see you are busy. Good-day, Macpherson; something will turn up, I've no doubt, when all this is settled.' And so saying he walked out, whistling as he went, but not from want of thought.

The failure of Mainwaring and Company had not left its unfortunate representatives without friends. In less than twelve months Walter was engaged at a liberal salary in a house of repute. His father had never recovered the shock of his bankruptcy, and was content to wear out the day in futile calculations as to the cause of his ruin. Mrs. Mainwaring had a settlement from her father of some five hundred a year, and the family was placed therefore beyond the reach of want. Walter had a small house at Hollaway, and though it might have been put into the conservatory of Cedar Lodge, it was yet made sufficient by the love and contentedness to be found within. Emily did not accompany her husband to the city as heretofore in a brougham, but she walked with him to the end of the road and saw him mount the omnibus, and met him again on his return. Mr. Ralph Mainwaring had lodgings near them, and managed wonderfully well on an annuity of £156, which had escaped the wreck in Sago Lane.

Cedar Lodge and its belongings had been purchased by Reginald, who, more than once, had invited Walter and Emily to visit him in their old home. But it required more resolution than either possessed at the time to look upon the scene of the happiness they had known, and the invitations were declined. But as time wore on Emily and Walter upbraided themselves for this weakness, and felt that it betrayed an unthankfulness for the good that was still about them, and the next invitation was accepted.

As truthful chroniclers, it must be confessed that the old happy home was not revisited without some pain—some regrets. It would have been strange had it been otherwise. Reginald received them with a great show of kindness.

'I am glad you have come at last. You will find little altered; all was so perfect,' he said, leading the way to the drawing-room. Emily was struck to see how all the old arrangements had been preserved; every ornament in its accustomed place; almost the same flowers in the window-stands. One object, however, was wanted, and marked the change of proprietor—her pet canary! No, he had shared her expulsion.

After luncheon Walter went to call on a lady who had been very kind when the great trouble came and Emily proposed to look through the conservatory whose treasures had mostly been nurtured by her hands. As she was about to leave the room, Reginald said,

"Stay a moment, Emily; I want to speak with you.'

Emily looked somewhat surprised.

'I saw,' he continued, 'that your quick eye noticed that you had been present here though absent. It is true—I have disturbed nothing. Eight years ago you sent me into exile.'

'I, Reginald?'

'Yes, you—you rejected my love, and—as I still believe—because I was a poorer man than Walter. I am not so now Emily. I know that you loved me better than you loved Walter. I never have lost that conviction. I remember a hundred evidences of it. You married the richer man.'

'I married Walter because I loved him,' said Emily, warmly.

'I do not believe that your love was all with him—I cannot, will not believe it. You see how I have thought of you; here is a home worthy of you. It is yours whenever you like to claim it.'

'God forgive you, Reginald, if I understand you—God forgive me if I misinterpret your meaning;' and she went towards the door.

"Hear me to an end," said Reginald, his face becoming dark again as it did at Stanford Hall. 'Hear me to an end. I said this house is yours whenever you like to claim it—which implies a condition which I did not care to name to you—when your husband can buy it of me!'

'I am glad that such conditions were in your mind,' said Emily. 'With your permission, I will visit my old favorites.'

So saying, she went to the conservatory, thinking again and again of the strange scene just enacted.

Reginald bit his lip, and then giving vent to a bold round oath, opened a glass door that led into the garden.

Reginald had met his first great disappointment in life like a fool and a coward. Cut adrift, as it were, from his first love, he had allowed himself to be tossed about on a sea of passions, drifting where the wind listed, and never seeking to find a haven of rest. Abroad, his sensualities were hardly observed, and since his return to England he had kept so much apart from his family connection, that his movements had been unknown. His mind had become so gross that he doubted the existence of virtue.

When Walter came back, Emily expressed her wish to return home, pleading the distance they had to go and the shortness of the daylight as an excuse for leaving. Reginald made but slight effort to detain his visitors, and parting with them seemingly the best friends in

(Continued on the Ninth Page.

Continued from the Eighth Page.

Walter and his wife once more bade adieu to Cedar Lodge. All that had passed between hereelf and Reginald Emily wisely kept as a secret which had better have but one keeper. Emily's father was greatly disappointed at the result of this visit. The simple-hearted 'old old man had thought that Reginald would have made some presentation to Emily, such as the piano or some of the books.

'He's a shabby fellow, a very shabby fellow. After all the kindness he has received at her hands, he might have made some recognition of it.'

'But has he not forgotten you, dear,' replied Emily.

'Ah, yes; that's nothing. Mine was a free gift and he has made good use of it. I've nothing to say; I'm content with what I have.' But the old gentleman had thought of what he had done for the orphan boy, and felt keenly his desertion in the time of tribulation, now happily passed away.

'Turn on, Old Time,' as we must hasten to an end. In two months more Christmas was coming, and Emily had decked her pretty, small very small, we must own—drawing-room and dining-room with the cheerful red-berried holly and other greenery, although her opposite neighbor, who came home on the same 'bus as Walter, had declared it to be vulgar, exceedingly. Nevertheless, Emily knew her dear old father loved to see such Christmas emblems about the house, and Walter was not 'genteel,' neither was she, and so holly and mistletoe and bright bay leaves were liberally distributed in 'parlor and kitchen and hall.'

It was Christmas-eve, and Walter had arranged to bring home one of the clerks with him to make merry. And Walter's sister, Laura, who really was a nice girl, and had met the family troubles like a saint (so said her mother), had already arrived, and so had papa, who was busy in the little pantry brewing gin punch, the secret of which he had from a great author, whose brewage was known to be superexcellent.

Emily was too busy making her preparations to think of Walter and his 'bus; and Laura, too, was decking with winter flowers the dishes of tarts and other delicacies—all home-made and wholesome.

'There's Walter,' said Emily, as the street door was heard to open. 'I had no idea it was so late.'

'Emily!' called Walter, from the top of the kitchen stairs, 'come up, dear; I want to introduce you to some friends.'

'Can't, Walter,' was the reply, 'I'm in the middle of my tipsy cake. You and papa must do the honors for the present.' And when she had finished her 'household cares' for a time, and presented herself in the small drawing-room, she was surprised to find an unexpected visitor—Reginald Wainwright.

'I found Reginald in the city, as I was leaving the office; and as he had no engagement he has come on to spend Christmas eve with us,' said Walter.

What could Emily say but that she was glad to see him? though she almost expected to find a blister on her tongue for telling such a story.

If Emily had needed any extra stimulants to exertion to make her little 'At Home' a jovial one, it would have been found in the presence of Reginald. He had come, she fancied, to spy the nakedness of the land, and she was resolved he should find it flowing with milk and honey. The good spirits she displayed became infectious, and a merrier party keeping Christmas Eve could not have been found in Christendom. The dainty supper was highly applauded, the gin punch extolled immensely—nor did the ladies refuse to sip the subtle compound. Laura could not sing at first without a piano; but when Emily had trilled forth an old ballad that all (the junior clerk excepted) remembered to have heard long ago, she thought she would venture, and really sang very sweetly. The only one whose mirth did not appear to be real was Reginald, and at times he might have been seen 'taking stock,' as it were, of his little room, where the hand of taste was as visible as it had been at Cedar Lodge. At times he fixed his eyes on the bright, happy face that ever and anon regarded Walter with a look of ineffable love that could not be mistaken, even by the man who had hardened his heart with vice and selfishness.

The party broke up as the neighboring church clock struck eleven. Reginald offered to see Mr. Mainwaring to his lodgings, but the junior clerk had already undertaken that duty, having had a bed engaged for him close by. As the guests departed, Reginald offered his hand to Emily, which she accepted.

'Good-night, Emily,' he murmured rather than spoke; 'I see you do not covet Cedar Lodge.'

'No!' replied Emily, emphatically; 'good-night.'

There are good angels abroad on Christmas Eve—the same perhaps that watched over the stable at Bethlehem. Such is our belief; and one stood by Reginald's pillow that night, or, debauchee that he was, he would hardly have thought, that where honest, hearty love and pure lives were to be found together, it required very little money to make an abode for peace. He thought also that a good man, such as he knew his uncle to be, could bear reverses with a patient resignation, and look forward to the great change with that hope which robs death of it terrors. He thought of the fret and fever of his own life—of the 'Dead Sea fruit' to which it had turned, and what must be the ending. Old teachings of good came back to him, and though he strove to chase them from his thoughts, they would return again and again. He recalled the incidents of the past evening, of Emily's loving regard of Walter, answered so eloquently though silently by her husband, who

'Looked his love into his lady's face.'

He could no longer doubt that they were One in all things, in life, in death.

These reflections came back to him so often during the following days that his old habits became distasteful to him, and after a time the good angels were heard with love and reverence.

The first good result which came from this happy change was a proper consideration for the reverses in his uncle's fortunes. Uncle Ralph was surprised one morning at receiving a letter from Reginald, stating that he had transferred to his account at the Bank of England three thousand pounds, with nine years' interest thereon. This tardy act of common justice (he said) would have been made earlier but for the unsettled state of his affairs, which had only taken a favorable turn on Christmas Eve.

Mr. Mainwaring felt himself quite at liberty to accept of this voluntary restitution, as it enabled him to find a partnership for Walter, and to add to the comfort of his child by removing some of those anxious fears for the future which must always beset the struggler with fortune.

So ends our story, and may all good angels have us in their keeping this Christmas time.

—Salt Lake advices say the Mohave and Piute Indians are on the war-path to the number of 400 or 500.

—A nugget of gold weighing 888 ounces has been found in Berlin, South Australia.

—A Swiss engineer has discovered a mode of telegraphing by the transmission of sound.

—Very rich veins of petroleum have been discovered near Heide, in Hanover, Germany.

—There are at present in Germany upwards of 25,000 widows and 120,000 fatherless children.

—The presence of a large number of rabid dogs in Fairfax county, Va., has lately caused a widespread terror among the inhabitants. The victims of hydrophobia last week included several cats, a calf, and a valuable mare.

—A revengeful laborer of Turkey Hill, near Derby, Conn., recently beat his wife's brains out with a pickaxe, because the wretched woman had given testimony against him a short time previously when on trial for a minor offense.

—The English people are beginning to realize that the author of "Juventus Mundi," though an accomplished orator and scholar, is but a nerveless, weak-kneed, shilly-shally sort of a Premier. He has neither the pluck to face the crisis nor the courage to resign. Fortunately for England the people, through the House of Commons, have a prompt and easy method of ridding themselves of such a Cabinet incubus.

TRESSILLIAN COURT;

OR,

The Baronet's Son.

BY MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,

AUTHOR OF "THE DOUBLE LIFE," "THE BAILIFF'S SCHEME," "THE SUNDERED HEARTS," "THE LADY OF KILDARE," "A LIFE AT STAKE," "THE HOUSE OF SECRETS," ETC. ETC.

CHAPTER I.

A FATEFUL CATASTROPHE.

A wild storm was raging upon the Mediterranean Sea, near the close of a dreary November day, and sky and waters were black with the gloom of the sudden and furious tempest, before which a small sailing vessel was scudding under bare poles. Her build and rigging proclaimed her Sardinian. She was The Gull, Captain Varino, master, on her way from Cagliari to Palermo.

She had on board two seaman and two passengers.

These passengers were Englishmen, who had procured passage on The Gull to Palermo, whence they intended to embark by steamer to Marseilles the following day.

While the Captain and his assistants were attending to their duties, and expressing apprehensions as to their safety, the two Englishmen stood apart, leaning against the low bulwarks, and surveying the wild scene around them.

These men were both young, apparently of the same age, about three and twenty, but evidently they were not of the same station in life.

One, the more striking of the two, was aristocratic in his bearing, tall, slender, and handsome, with a frank, smiling mouth, a pair of fearless blue eyes, set under a wide and massive forehead, and tawny hair blowing back from his face. Noble, generous, and kind hearted, he had an adventurous disposition and a dauntless courage.

He was Guy Tressilian, the only son and heir of Sir Arthur Tressilian, baronet, of Tressilian Court, England.

His companion presented a remarkable resemblance to him, being also tall and slender and fair, with tawny hair and mustache, but he had not the frank smile, the bright, fearless look, or the joyous spirit that characterized young Tressilian. Young as he was, he had seen much of the dark side of life, and his experiences had been such as to develop in him some of the worst qualities of his nature.

He was Jasper Lowder, Guy Tressilian's hired travelling companion and bosom-friend.

The meeting and connection of the two had a touch of romance. Young Tressilian had spent four years in a German university, whence he had been graduated with honor. On leaving the university, in obedience to his father's written command, he had undertaken a tour of the countries enclosing the Mediterranean Sea, in company with one of his late tutors. This gentleman being unexpectedly promoted to a professorship, abandoned Tressilian at Baden, leaving him to find another travelling companion.

On the evening of the very day after this desertion, as Guy Tressilian was sauntering through the streets of Baden, he had been assaulted by a trio of his own countrymen, all more or less intoxicated. It was apparent that they took him for another, and intended to wreak vengeance upon him. Without allowing him to speak, they forced him to defend himself. Guy was getting the worst of the conflict, when a stranger came running to his assistance, and in a few moments the two had put the ruffians to flight.

This stranger who came so opportunely to Guy's assistance was Jasper Lowder. His resemblance to young Tressilian awakened in the latter a romantic interest. He questioned Lowder, learned that he was poor and alone in the world, and took him with him to his hotel. Believing that the similarity of features indicated a similarity of tastes and natures, he engaged Lowder as his travelling companion, and the past year they had spent together more like brothers than like employer and employed.

"This storm is a regular Levanter," said Lowder, clinging with both hands to the bulwarks. "Do you think the craft will stand it, Tressilian?"

"Oh, yes," answered young Tressilian, wiping the salt spray from his face. "The Captain knows the Sicilian coast perfectly. In two hours, or less, we shall be in the Bay of Palermo. In three hours we shall be domiciled in the best rooms of the hotel Trinacria, with the best supper which Messer Ragusa can furnish. And to-morrow, at noon," he added, "we shall embark for Marseilles in a Messageries steamer."

"And from Marseilles *you* will proceed to England and to Tressilian Court," said Lowder, with some bitterness. "And *I*—what is to become of me? I have had a year of unalloyed happiness, and now comes back the drudgery, the hopeless toil, the anxieties of the wretched old life. You picked me up at Baden, a poor adventurer seeking to gain a living by teaching English, and the same destiny is open to me now."

Tressilian turned his handsome face upon his companion in surprise and affectionate reproach.

"Jasper!" he exclaimed, "you talk strangely. Do you suppose I have called you friend and brother so long, and loved you so well, to lose you now? I meant to have written to my father concerning you and your future, Jasper, but his sudden recall, received yesterday, causes me to return home without writing. I shall telegraph from Marseilles that you will come home with me. And you will, will you not? You will not abandon me, my friend? I will charge myself with your future. I will see that you obtain the position to which your talents entitle you. You have no ties to keep you on the continent?"

A strange expression passed over Jasper Lowder's face.

"No, I have no ties," he said huskily.

"And you will go home with me?"

"What will your father say to my coming?" demanded Lowder. "He will think your generosity Quixotic. He will dismiss from his house the hired companion who dares to resemble his son—"

A sudden lurch of the little vessel, a wave sweeping over the deck, interrupted the sentence.

"You wrong my father," said Tresilian, his blue eyes kindling, when the vessel had righted. "He is the noblest man in the world. He will welcome my friends as his own. You will love him, Jasper, as I do, when you know him."

"He doesn't seem very affectionate," remarked Lowder. "You have been away from your home for five years, and he has but just recalled you!"

Young Tressilian's cheeks flushed, as Lowder saw in the lurid glow that momentarily lighted up the tempestuous scene.

"You know, or can guess, the reason, Jasper," he said, with something of an effort. "My father has a ward, the daughter of an old friend. Ah! hear that wild shriek! The gale is increasing!"

"Yes," assented Lowder. "And the ward is Miss Irby—the golden-haired Blanche of whom you have talked so much, and with whom you have exchanged letters?"

"Yes. My father formed a project to have me marry Blanche. He did not wish us to grow up together, lest we should learn to regard each other as brother and sister. When Blanche came to live at the Court my father sent me to Germany. The night before I left home he called me into his library and told me all his hopes and plans for my future, and entreated me to continue worthy of his innocent ward, and to keep my heart pure for her. I have done so, Jasper. I have never yet loved any woman. And yesterday I received my father's summons to come home. He has recalled me after five years of absence. I knew the wish that lies nearest his heart. He wants me to return and marry Blanche. I shrink from the proposed marriage. I dread going home; and I dread offending my dear father, whom I love better than any woman. It is hard, Jasper, to revolt against the hopes and plans of a kind and generous father, whose very love for me causes him to urge on this marriage!"

"Is it?" said Lowder dryly, and with a strange smile full of sneering bitterness. "My experience has been widely different from yours, Tressilian. Did I ever tell you of my father?"

"No. I took it for granted that he is dead."

"Perhaps he is. I don't know," said Lowder, with a reckless laugh. "But if he is living, he is a scoundrel. Don't start, Tressilian, at my unfilial speech. Wait till you hear my story. I am in a desperate mood to-night. This storm stirs up all the bad within me. As nearly as I can discover, my father was the younger son of a proud old county family—"

"You do not know, then?" asked Tressilian, pressing his companion's hand.

"I have no proofs of it. All I positively know is this. My mother was of humble station, pretty, with blue eyes and an apple-blossom face, and tender, appealing ways. She was the daughter of a widow, residing at Brighton. The widow, my grandmother, kept a lodging-house, and my father, a gay, dashing young fellow, came to lodge with her. As might be expected, he fell in love with his landlady's daughter. He offered the young girl marriage, on condition that the union should be kept secret until his affairs brightened and he chose to divulge it. The young girl loved him. Her mother was ambitious and penurious. The result was the lover had his way, and married the daughter of his landlady quietly, almost secretly. Then he took his bride to London, to cheap and obscure lodgings, where, a year later, I was born."

The wind for a moment drowned his voice. As it presently lulled, he resumed recklessly, and with passionate bitterness:

"For years my mother and I lived in those stuffy, obscure lodgings until her bloom had faded, and she had grown thin and wan and nervous. My father visited us at stated seasons, once or twice a week, but he never brought any of his family to call upon us. I doubt if his aristocratic relatives even suspected the existence of the faded wife and son of whom he was secretly ashamed. I have good reason to believe that he had fine lodgings at the West End, where he was supposed to be a bachelor, and that he went into fashionable society, while my poor mother and I lived obscurely. He was a profligate and a roue, but he had an air of fashion that awakened my boyish admiration and aroused my mother's affectionate pride in him. She was always pleading to be introduced to his relatives and to have her son publicly acknowledged. But my father always put her off, saying that he was not yet ready. Worn out and despairing, my mother died when I was ten years old."

Again the wind shrieked past, and again the little vessel lurched, the sea sweeping her deck.

The captain screamed his orders to his men, and for a few minutes disorder reigned.

"A nasty bit of weather!" said Lowder. "And a bad sky!"

"Yes, but I've seen as bad," returned Tressilian. "We shall make port all right, never fear. We must be well on toward the Cape di Gallo. And it's only seven miles from the Cape to Palermo."

"But the seven miles in this storm are worse than seventy in good weather. These coasts are dangerous, Tressilian."

Lowder shuddered as he surveyed sea and sky.

"But about your father, Jasper?" said Tressilian, who had become deeply interested in his companion's story. "What did he do after your mother's death?"

"I remained at the old lodgings with our single old servant a month or more, my father visiting me several times, and expressing anxiety as to what he should do with me. A week after my mother's death, he told me that his brother was dead. A month later, his father was killed by being thrown from his horse. My father came into riches and honors by these deaths. At last, deciding to rid himself of me, he took me down to Brighton, to my old grandmother. Her sons were dead; she had given up keeping lodgers, and was grown miserly. He promised her five hundred pounds a year to keep me, and to keep also the secret of my paternity, solemnly promising to acknowledge me some day as his son and heir. The old woman agreed to carry out his wishes. She would have done anything for money. I never saw my father again. I went to school, grew up, and at the age of twenty-one came into my grandmother's money, the fruits of years of saving, she dying at that time. My father had deliberately abandoned me. I did not know where to seek him, if I had wished to. I took my money and came abroad. I had been two years on the continent, and had spent my little fortune when I met you. The rest you know."

"An odd, romantic story! But why did your father abandon you?"

"That he might be freed of encumbrance to make a grand marriage. From what my grandmother said at different times, I conclude that my father was in love with a titled lady before my mother's death. No doubt he married this lady. If he lives, this lady's son may be his acknowledged heir. My father has utterly disowned the son of his first hasty, ill-starred marriage. I have a fancy that I shall meet him some day," and Jasper's brow darkened to deeper blackness. "However, I stand no chance of ever receiving justice at his hands."

"What is your father's name, Jasper?" asked Tressilian.

Lowder's face darkened. He bit his lip savagely.

"What I have told you about myself I learned from my own observation, or from chance words of my parents and grandmother. My mother's name was Jeanette Lowder. At our London lodgings, my father bore the name of Lowder. I don't know his real name, but I should know his face anywhere, although I have not seen him in thirteen years. My mother was actually married, Tressilian, but I never heard my father's name. The clergyman who married my mother was dead; the witnesses also. When my grandmother was dying she tried to tell me the story. She had put it off too long. All that I could understand of her mumblings was the name of Devereux. I shall never forget that name—'Devereux!' Probably that was my father's name—my own rightful name. But as I should never find him if I sought him, and as he would repulse me if I did find him, I stand no chance of inheriting his property. He may be dead. He may have other sons who have succeeded him. It is all a mystery, but the prominent truth is that I am an outcast, poor, disowned, and friendless."

He leaned over the bulwark, the spray dashing over his face violently.

Tressilian's heart warmed to him.

"My poor friend!" he said. "Must I say again you are not friendless while I live. My father has influence enough to obtain for you a government appointment. This tangle may straighten itself out some day. But if it don't, you are resolute enough to make your own happiness."

He grasped Lowder's hand, and looked with warm bright eyes, full of sympathy, into Lowder's lowering face.

There had been a temporary lull in the storm. But as the two stood there, the tempest revived and swept over the wild sea in maddened rage.

There was no time for talking now. The wind rose so high that words would scarcely have been distinguished. The storm that had gone before had been but play to this awful outburst. The vessel drove on, creaking and groaning, a mere cockle shell on the billows.

"Mother of Mercies!" wailed the captain. "It's all up with us, signores. I can't make out the Cape in this darkness. We shall go on the rocks. St. Anthony save us!"

The seamen echoed his cries.

The two young Englishmen, comprehending their peril, clasped hands in silence.

For the next few minutes it seemed that a Pandemonium reigned.

Then a noise like the report of a cannon suddenly boomed through the storm and the darkness. The little vessel shivered, staggered, and careened upon her side.

She had struck upon a rock.

A moment later crew and passengers were struggling in the waters.

A few moments of buffetings and tossings, of vain struggles and agonized, involuntary prayer, and then Jasper Lowder felt his senses slip from him, and became unconscious.

When he came to himself, he was lying upon a rocky beach of the Sicilian shore, sore, bruised, and weak as a child.

He opened his eyes. The wind had spent its fury, and now moaned along the coast with a desolate, despairing wail. The waves beat against the rocks.

Lowder struggled to his elbow.

"Wrecked!" he muttered. "I am cast ashore while the others are drowned! Oh, this is terrible! I have lost my best friend to-night!"

He moaned and wrung his hands.

"He is dead, who would have done so much for me, and I so worthless am saved! All my hopes of an easy and luxurious life must be resigned now!"

At that moment he beheld a dark object at a little distance in the water. The waves hurried the object against the projecting head of a sunken rock. At the same instant Lowder recognized it as the body of a man.

He crept towards it, and the waters dashed the body on the shore at his feet. He put his hands on the face. How cold and wet it was! It felt like the face of a dead man! Lowder's fingers came in contact with the soft, silken moustache, and he knew that the body was that of Guy Tressilian!

Of the five who had stood on the sloop's deck a half-hour earlier, these two alone were left. The captain and his crew had found their deaths among the cruel, yawning waters.

Lowder thrust his hand under the waistcoat of his friend, but he could not perceive the beating of his heart. Despair took possession of him.

"Dead!" he said shrilly. "Dead! And he would have done so much for me if he had lived! And his father and the young girl he was to have married will wait in vain for his coming! His place at Tressilian Court is empty. Who can fill it?"

It seemed to him that some demon at his side echoed the question:—*Who could fill the place left vacant by noble Guy Tressilian?*

A thought came to him—a thought so strange and sinister that he shivered involuntarily. Again he felt of Tressilian's heart. It gave no throb against his hand. He passed his hand over Tressilian's head and discovered a gaping wound in the skull. The hair was clotted with blood.

Putting his hand into his breast pocket, Lowder drew out his little water-proof match-safe. He opened it with trembling fingers and struck a light. The red flicker danced on young Tressilian's face.

How ghastly and terrible it looked! The eyes were closed, the smile was gone. The seal of death seemed set on the noble features.

Lowder examined the wound. It had been make by contact with the sharp rock, and even Lowder perceived its terrible character.

"If he is not dead, he soon will be," he muttered. "His brain has received an awful injury. He will never know who he is again. He won't live till morning, and he is perhaps dead already. He must be dead!"

Again it seemed to him as though some demon echoed his words.

The match dropped from his fingers into the water. For a little while he crouched on the wet stones in silence, battling it may be with the better and nobler instincts of his nature.

At last, with sudden and abrupt stealthiness, his hands stole into the breast pocket of Tressilian and drew out his private note-book, a packet of letters, a few trinkets. He secured these among his own wet garments. Their possession seemed to give him courage, and his face hardened, and he knelt beside the body of his friend and rifled his garments of all that they contained, bestowing his plunder on his own person.

Then he took his own purse, his note-book, a few receipts and trifles from his own pockets, and put them in the pockets of Tressilian.

"It is done!" he whispered to himself, looking with wild, defiant eyes thfough the darkness. "No one is harmed. He is dead. If he had lived he would have provided for me. As he is dying or dead, I must provide for myself. *This likeness between us will make my fortune.* His friends will be spared a terrible grief, and I—I shall live at last! Fortune gives me a chance to gain a name and wealth at one lucky stroke!"

As if to give himself no chance for repentance, he arose to his feet and turned his searching glances in an inland direction. A light, as from a cottage window, glimmering faintly through the thick haze, caught his gaze.

Raising his voice, he called loudly:—

"Help! Ho, there! help!"

The wind had abated, and his cries rang out through the night with startling distinctness. The light he had seen moved and disappeared. A minute later answering cries reached Lowder's ears, and he heard hasty steps and saw the approaching light of a lantern, borne aloft by a man's upraised arm.

"This way!" shouted Lowder. "We are wrecked on the rocks! For the love of heaven, hasten!"

The bearer of the lantern, attended by a male companion, came running to him, and was soon at his side. The lantern bearer was a rough Sicilian fisherman, a grade above his class. His companion was also Sicilian, but evidently of somewhat higher degree. Both were all excitement, astonishment, and sympathy.

In as few words as possible Lowder told the story of the shipwreck, and called attention to the condition of his noble young employer.

"I think he is dead!" he said, in a choking voice. "Carry him up to your cabin. Let everything be done that can be done to save him. I will pay you well for any kindness to him. Poor fellow! He was my travelling companion. I loved him as if he had been my brother instead of only my hired attendant! Poor Jasper!"

The two Sicilians lifted the helpless form of poor young Tressilian, and carried it between them towards their cottage. Jasper Lowder followed them, bewailing his loss. The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated January 7, which can be had at any news office or bookstore. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, No. 180 William street, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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Siberian Squirrel Sets from.....$5·00 to $8·00
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OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager

6 27 mws 6m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 3 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.

CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-eight inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUCTION SALES.

M THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,

On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

PINE, No. 930—Store and Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 2403—Modern Residence.
MARSHALL, No. 805—Genteel Dwelling.
CLARK'S LANE, Twenty-sixth ward—Clay Lot, 10 acres.
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first—Two New Dwellings.
ELLSWORTH, No. 2104—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS—$18, $20, $20, $30, $88, and $95 a year, each.
MORTGAGES—$1500, $750, and $1500.

STOCKS, ETC.

12 shares Central Transportation Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
6 shares Gopher's Point and Philadelphia Ferry Co
320 shares Amygaloid Mining Co.
1 Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre.
37 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
10 shares Kensington National Bank. 12 23 2t
166 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
1 share Philad. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
$30,000 1st mortgage bonds Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
170 share Baker Silver Mining Co.
50 shares Lehigh Crane Iron Co.
Catalogues now ready.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

NOTICE.—MONDAY NEXT being a holiday, our Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture will be held on SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VALUABLE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF A SILVERSMITH.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets, up stairs. [12 24 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CLOSING FALL SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

December 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 21 4t

LAST SALE FOR THIS SEASON OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

On Thursday Morning, [12 23 4t

December 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 6

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Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

10 19 tf

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

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YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

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Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

A General Suspension in All the Anthracite Coal Regions—The Complete Tonnage for the Week and the Year—Quotations, Etc.

Contrary to all expectations the General Council of the W. B. A., which was held on Thursday at Tamaqua, agreed upon a general suspension, to take effect January 10, 1871. It was not generally supposed that the other regions, and especially Schuylkill, would unite with Wyoming in a general strike, for the reason that Wyoming would not unite with Schuylkill when begged to do so at the time of the Schuylkill strike last summer. But it appears that the council agreed almost unanimously to a general suspension, under the impression that it will be for their own benefit next year. To a certain extent it is to their interest, as will be seen when the whole state of the case is considered.

The strike is not, like the late one, for the purpose of resisting a certain immediate demand, but has for its end a wise provision for the future. Its main end is understood to be the fixing of the basis for the next year. By means of a short suspension, which is a much better name for the present demonstration, the different regions can be made to co-operate more easily. As now understood, the suspension is not intended to continue for an indefinite time, but when the basis is fixed—probably within a week or two after—and when a compromise has been effected in the Wyoming region with the large corporations, which the latter undoubtedly expect, work will be resumed in all the counties. A strike in the winter at all events is no very great matter.

Then again the time of the suspension is delayed until the 10th of January, so that ample time will be given to all who wish to do so to lay in a full supply.

Under these circumstances a great advance in the price of coal will be entirely unnecessary, and can be avoided if the people will act wisely. Of course speculators will desire to take advantage of the state of affairs, and under frail pretexts try to raise a panic and run up prices immensely. If this effort is steadily discountenanced by the public there can but little come of it. Of course some advance will take place, but this need not be so great but that it can be borne without great inconvenience to the majority.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week and year, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1869.		1870.		Inc. & Dec.
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.	
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....		3,688,905		3,023,650	d665,254
Sch. Canal...		694,559		572,467	d143,297
L Val R. R. S.		2,015,297		2,810,021	794,724
L.V.R.R Nth				276,452	276,152
L. Canal.....		604,249	739	789,079	184,880
L Nav. R. R.	26,866	884,934	39,423	1,061,407	177,473
Scr'ton Sth	37,546	1,064,464		1,673,571	609,107
do Nth	9,615	430,913		661,284	230,371
Pa. R. R....	11,140	916,539	893	1,069,988	154,449
Pa. Canal..		18,707		16,603	d 2,104
D.&H.Cal..		1,206,280		1,292,675	86,395
D.&H.R.R.	11,853	171,546	8,987	505,898	334,516
JeffernR R					
Wyoming Sh.		299,402		326,645	27,243
WyomingNh.		76,365		19,465	56,903
Shamokin....	11,525	450,559	9,675	474,108	12,023
	108,545	12,550,852	69,723	14,539,272	
	59,723			12,550,852	
	48,822			1,988,420	
Semi-Anthracite.					
Trevorton....		33,983		67,385	33,402
Short Mt....	19	132,515			d132,515
Lykens V.Co.	1,249	75,740		68,503	d 7,237
Williamston.	2,160	191,246	5,240	286,561	95,315
Big Lick Col.			304	88,387	88,887
	3,418	446,365	5,564	511,336	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...		349,041	26,578	244,384	d 54,657
B. & O. R. R.	22,504	957,109	1,423	841,534	d115,575
Ches.& O.Ca.		573,244		519,543	d 53,701
	22,504	1,879,394	28,001	1,605,461	
Tot'l,all kind	134,477	14,866,611	93,288	16,656,069	
	93,288			14,866,611	
	41,189			1,789,458	

COAL TRADE FOR 1870-71.

	1870.		1871.		
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total	In. & D.
P & R RR..	49,706	193,427	79,226	161,904	d.31,523
Sch Canal..	1,694	20,748	6,039	35,471	14,723
L Val RR S.	54,152	139,916	65,728	146,531	6,621
L Val RR N.			5,675	13,352	
	105,552	354,081	158,959	357,271	
			105,542	354,081	
			51,417	3,190	

"The supply from all the regions for the week was about the same as last year.

"The whole supply of anthracite sent to market this year so far, embraced in the table, foots up as follows. To this must be added about 475,000 tons not reported, against 450,000 tons not reported last year in either of the tables:"

	Tons.
Total so far in 1870	14,539,272
" " in 1869	12,550,852
Increase of Anthracite in 1870 so far..	1,988,420

The supply of all kinds so far:—

In 1870	16,656,069
In 1869	14,866,611
Increase of all kind	1,789,458

The increase in the different kinds is as follows:—

Increase of anthracite	1,988,420
Increase of semi-anthracite	74,971
	2,063,391
Decrease in bituminous	273,933
Total increase in 1870 so far.....	1,789,458

The trade at this port has been more steady. The Delaware and Raritan Canal closes operations for the season to-night; consequently there were but few boats taken upon Friday, and none to-day.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordenton and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal for the week ending December 23, 1870:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·50@4·70; do. do. Broken, $3·60@3·70; do. do. Egg, $4@4·25; do. do. Stove, $4·15@4·35; do. do. Chestnut, $3·10@3·25; Shenandoah Egg, $4·40; do. Stove, $4·40; Chesnut, $3·30.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending December 23:—

Boston, $2·50@2·75; Charlestown, $2·50; Lynn, $2·75 and dis.; New Bedford, $2; Newport, $2; Providence, $2; New York, $1·35@2; Staten Island, $1·75; Jersey City, $1·35@2; Washington, $1·50@1·60; Alexandria, $1·50; Richmond, $1·65; New Orleans, $5·75.

OBITUARY—WILLIAM H. WEBB, ESQ.—Last evening William Hewitt Webb, Secretary of the Reading Railroad Company, died at his residence at Germantown, aged about thirty-six years, of congestion of the lungs. The deceased was well known throughout the country, his official connection with the above corporation having existed over a term of nearly fifteen years. Some eight years since he was elected auditor and secretary, and close attention to both of these responsible positions began to so affect his general health that a year ago his duties were lightened by the transfer of the position of auditor into the hands of J. M. Jones, who, during the temporary absence of Mr. Webb, also filled the office of Secretary in an acceptable manner. The health of Mr. Webb continued to gradually decline until two weeks since, when he was compelled to remain at home. He was a very valuable officer, and in his death the railroad company sustain a severe loss. In social life he was highly respected, and he has left many warmly attached friends, besides a wife and three children, to mourn his early death.

A SHARP TRANSACTION.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon three men entered Gallagher's tavern, No. 3914 Lancaster avenue, and called for drinks. They laid down a dollar bill, and while the proprietor was making change they seized his pocket-book, containing $85, and made off with it. No arrests were made.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Hugh Taggart was arrested last night in the act of breaking into a dry goods store at Thirteenth and Fitzwater streets. He was captured by Policeman McNulty, and committed by Alderman Bonsall.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CITY.

The Religious Services To-morrow—Its Celebration at Charitable Institutions, at the Places of Amusement, Etc.

Christmas falling, as it does this year, on Sunday, with the exception of the religious observances, will be celebrated on Monday, on which occasion all business will be suspended, it having been enacted a legal holiday.

The banks will be closed, and all those who have obligations falling due on Monday, and have failed to meet them to-day, will be obliged to pay the usual penalties for non-payment of notes.

THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Custom House, Mint, and other national establishments, except the Post Office, will be closed the entire day. The latter institution will remain open until 11 o'clock A. M. An early morning delivery will be made, and a collection will take place at 5 o'clock P. M.

CLOSING OF THE SCHOOLS.

The schools, both public and private, have adjourned until the new year, to give pupils and teachers an opportunity to enjoy the holidays. Most of the public schools have held unusually interesting Christmas exercises.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Many Sunday-schools will hold festivals either on Monday or during the week. The teachers of the Sabbath and day schools of the Bedford Street Mission will provide the poor with a Christmas dinner in the Mission House. The dinner will take place at noon, and will be preceded by interesting ceremonies. The same interesting ceremony will be performed at the Northern Home for Friendless Children, the Germantown Poor House, and all the other charitable institutions in the city.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Extra attractions are announced for matinee and evening performances at the Walnut Street, Chesnut Street, Arch Street, and Fox's New American Theatres; also at Mrs. Charles Warner's Great Champion Circus, Arch Street and Duprez & Benedict's Opera Houses, American Museum and Menagerie, Blitz' Temple of Wonders, and Sharpley's Silver Show. The great German Sanitary Fair will continue open the entire day and evening.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

As was the case with last year, Mayor Fox has detailed a large posse of policemen for duty on Eighth street this evening. The usual custom for many previous years of masquerading parties taking possession of that thoroughfare on Christmas Eve will therefore be suspended.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Services will be held in all the Catholic churches to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, and appropriate sermons will be preached in all of them. In many of them fine music will be given in conjunction with the services.

At the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, the services will be especially attractive, there having been an accession of twenty-five juvenile voices, who will sing some fine anthems and other selections under the direction of D. W. C. Moore, who is again in charge of the choir. The sermons of the day and evening will be preached by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Hartley, and the Christmas exercises, consisting of presentations, addresses, etc., take place in the afternoon.

There will be quarterly meeting at the Western M. E. Church. Sermon by the Presiding Elder, Rev. W. L. Gray, at 10½ A. M. Love feat in the afternoon; sermon at night.

The new Church of the Incarnation, at the corner of Broad and Jefferson streets, will be opened to-morrow morning, on which occasion interesting exercises will be held. A sermon will be preached by Bishop Stevens.

Rev. Dr. G. B. Ide, of Springfield, Mass., will preach in the Fourth Baptist Church during the day.

There will be specially interesting choral services at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth, in the morning, in which a brass band will participate.

The dedicatory services of Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Locust street, above Fifteenth, will take place at 10·30 A. M.

Rev. G. A. Peltz will preach a special Christmas sermon to children in the morning at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, above Eighteenth.

There will be service at 6 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., in the Swedish language, at St. Michael's Church, Fifth and Cherry streets.

A Christmas prayer-meeting will be held at 5 o'clock P. M. in Broad Street M. E. Church, at Broad and Christian streets.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Sabbath-school connected with Olivet Baptist Church will be celebrated at 2·30 P. M.

At St. Philip's P. E. Church, Vine street, below Eighth, Mozart's "Gloria in Excelsis" will be sung; also Thomas' "Te Deum" and Jackson's "Jubilate." At 3 P. M. the Sunday-schools connected with the church hold their anniversary.

The Sabbath-school of the Cherry Street Baptist Church will give a concert at 3 o'clock. The exercises will consist of singing and reading of essays. The pastor, Rev. L. D. Miller, Colonel D. W. C. Moore, Abraham Martin, Esq., and others will address the school.

Bishop Stevens will preach in the Bishop's Church, on Spring Garden street, below Broad, in the evening.

LARCENIES.—John Bryan is the name of an individual who went into Hunt's pawn office, Eleventh street, below South, yesterday, and stole a watch. John was caught in the act, was pursued and captured. He had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall and was committed.

Charles Vinneman, Charles Huhn, and Joseph Kutz were arrested by Lieutenant Pritchard and Sergeant Manning yesterday afternoon for the theft of some turkeys from the store of Tiller & Brothers, Frankford road and Dauphin street. The officers chased them for nearly half a mile before they were captured. Defendants were held to answer by Alderman Helns.

John Baker, for the theft of a pair of boots from a store at Second and Vine streets, was sent to prison by Alderman Cahill yesterday.

James McLaughlin was taken into custody yesterday for the larceny of several shirts from the store of Edw. Kolb, Second and Brown sts. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Beitler and was committed for trial.

THE THERMOMETER.—The weather of the past few days has been colder than during any preceding month of December for some years back. At no one time during that month since 1867 has the thermometer gone below 20 degrees, except in 1869, when, on the 7th of the month, it reached as low as 17 degrees. The following is a comparative table of the state of the thermometer from December 19 to 24, of 1870 and 1869:—

	1870.			1869.		
	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.
Dec. 19..	29½	38	46	32	36	36
" 20..	39	45	44	33	38	36½
" 21	34	32	28	29	34½	33
" 22..	16½	25½	26½	41	52	52
" 23..	19½	24½	26	33½	38	35
" 24..	11	17	..	28	37	39

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES.—The Christmas exercises of the Ludlow Girls' Grammar School, situated on Master street, above Fourth, took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large audience. The programme, which consisted of solos, duets, dialogues, recitations, etc., was participated in by Misses Bishop, Vance, Little, Mack, Kelly, and other of the pupils. The principal feature of the afternoon was the presentations received by the teachers from the scholars of their respective divisions.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—About 7 o'clock this morning John Hamill, aged 27 years, was attacked and beat about the head with a chair by Patrick Morris Roe. The affair occurred in a dwelling at Seventh and Bainbridge streets. Hamill's injuries are of a serious nature. Roe was arrested, and the sufferer was removed to the Hospital. It is doubtful whether the injured man will recover.

SHOPLIFTERS.—Night before last a man and woman genteelly dressed went into the dry goods store of Jacob A. Ritter, No. 508 Race street, and asked to look at a piece of plush. Something occurred to attract the attention of the saleswoman, and she passed to the rear of the store. In the meantime the new comers picked up a piece of grenadine, worth $50, and made off with it.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 257, being a decrease of 2 over those of last week, and an increase of 4 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 136 were adults; 121 were minors; 195 were born in the United States; 46 were foreigners; 13 were people of color; and 8 were from the country. Of this number 49 died of consumption of the lungs; 6 of disease of the heart; 8 of marasmus; 10 of old age; of typhoid fever; 8 of convulsions; 7 of scarlet fever; 8 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of congestion of the brain; and 13 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	10	Seventeenth	4
Second	6	Eighteenth	10
Third	3	Nineteenth	21
Fourth	13	Twentieth	26
Fifth	5	Twenty-first	8
Sixth	1	Twenty-second	9
Seventh	16	Twenty-third	9
Eighth	6	Twenty-fourth	13
Ninth	7	Twenty-fifth	4
Tenth	4	Twenty-sixth	17
Eleventh	7	Twenty-seventh	15
Twelfth	3	Twenty-eighth	2
Thirteenth	4	Unknown	8
Fourteenth	8		
Fifteenth	12	Total	257
Sixteenth	6		

HEAVY ROBBERY—A JEWELRY STORE "CRACKED."—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning Gurlach's jewelry store, No. 1222 N. Fifth street, was entered by thieves and robbed of $900 in cash and jewelry to the value of several thousand dollars. The robbers first cut a hole in the window-shutter sufficient to admit of a hand, and then moved the bolt. The window fronted on an alley way, and they operated without fear of being seen. In the store they found Mr. Gurlach's coat hanging up, and in one of the pockets they secured a key, with which they opened the fire-proof safe. In the safe they obtained the plunder, and safely made off with it. The robbery was not discovered until Mr. Gurlach came down stairs this morning to open the store. The detectives have been notified, and efforts are being made to ferret out the thieves.

INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.—The eighteenth annual commencement of the Institute for Colored Youth took place on Wednesday and Thursday last, and the exercises were of an interesting character. The first day was devoted to an examination of classes in the High School and its preparatory departments. The presentation of prizes also took place on that day. The examination was continued on Thursday, and on Thursday evening the oratorical exercises were held in National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth. They consisted of dialogues, recitations, essays, orations, etc., and many of the pupils acquitted themselves with great credit. The presentation of diplomas came off after these interesting exercises.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The "family" performance at this establishment last evening was a great success. A fine audience was in attendance, and the performance, which was of an entirely unexceptionable character, was highly enjoyed. Messrs. Coggshall & Co., Insurance agents, No. 400 Chesnut street, have effected insurances on Mr. Fox's new building in the following companies:—Franklin, $5000; State of Pennsylvania, $5000; Pennsylvania Fire, $5000; Royal, $10,000; American Fire, $2500; Girard Fire, $5000; Spring Garden, $2500; People's Fire, $2500; Manufacturers' Fire, $2500; Union Mutual, $2500; Anthracite, $2500; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $2500. Total, $47,500.

EMIGRATION OF FREEDMEN.—Last month nearly two hundred freedmen left North Carolina for Liberia, to join their friends who went a year ago, and formed the new settlements of Brewerville and Arthington, on the St. Paul's river. Coffee, sugar, and cotton succeed well. A donation of a cotton gin would be of great service. A letter from North Carolina states that "a great many are anxious to get off in the spring." The Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, suggests that a Christmas or New Year's present to the society would be very timely, to aid those who wish to promote civilization and Christianity in Africa.

PRISON VANS.—The contract for furnishing the horses and drivers for the three prison vans belonging to the city was awarded at noon to-day to Joseph Gamble at the rate of $8·40 per day. There were a large number of bidders, but the above is far below any of the competitors.

TRIFLING FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a trifling fire occurred at Shields' bolt works, on Twenty-third street, above Race.

THE AMAZON.

Return of the Cornell University Exploring Party.

The scientific world was thrown into quite a flutter yesterday by the arrival of the Brazilian mail steamer Merrimac, which arrived in New York on Wednesday night, with Professor Frederick C. Hartt and party, who have been on an exploring expedition up through the Valley of the Amazon. The vessel now lies at the pier at Harbeck's stores, Brooklyn. She had on board a number of boxes containing a large collection of geological specimens, fossil fishes and mollusks. This collection is designed for Cornell University, whither it was sent yesterday in charge of Mr. W. A. Wilmot, one of the gentlemen composing the exploring party.

The details of the expedition, as narrated by the explorers, are very interesting and important, as they tend to disprove Professor Agassiz's South American glacial theory. The party left this city in June last, and have been absent six months. Arriving at St. Carlos, in the mouth of the Amazon river, they embarked on board a steamer for Obydos, to which point vessels ply regularly. A small vessel was here chartered, and they proceeded farther west up the great river, occasionally diverging from their course to explore the Xinga, Tapajoz, Tocantins, Pacaxa, Garupatuba, Ironbeas, Canoma, and other tributaries of the Amazon.

At many points on the tributaries navigation was extremely difficult, and small boats had to be used. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, and some of the rivers flow for miles beneath a perfect tunnel or arch formed by the branches of the trees meeting overhead. The branches are intertwined with vines so thickly that it is impossible to see the sky through them. Frequently it is so dark at midday in this tunnel that torches are necessary to enable the explorers to make their way. Monstrous reptiles infest these jungles.

Professor Hartt and his companions encountered no little danger and hardship, but what they saw and the important knowledge which they gained amply repaid them for their trouble. Discoveries made by Professor Hartt's party, it is said, tend in a great measure to dispute Professor Agassiz's theory. Professor Hartt's party are of the opinion that the "scratches" supposed to have been made by glaciers ages ago are owing to entirely different causes. It is said that Professor Hartt's geological specimens and fossil mollusks and fishes comprise the largest collection of the kind ever brought at one time from Brazil.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The men—William Jackson, Benjamin Franklin, John Franklin, Gustavus Newkirk and Hudson Brannigar—who took a young man named Tyree from his house near Mount Sterling, Ky., a short time since, and murdered him in a most brutal manner, were subsequently overtaken by a mob and lynched.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 24 13t WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

FIFTH EDITION

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

ructions.

The Alabama Claims.

The San Domingo Question.

Judge Kelley Preparing for it.

Sumner and the President.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Schenck's Instructions and the Alabama Claims.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It is stated that General Schenck, like Mr. Motley, will be allowed to write his own instructions as Minister to England, subject to approval by the President. The British Minister states that he has reason to believe that no further concessions will be made by Great Britain to the United States on the question of the Alabama claims. In the last convention England, he says, made concessions which at the beginning of the negotiations she had no idea of doing; but this thing will not be repeated. From this it would appear that any further negotiations on the subject must come from the United States. It is believed that the Government will assume and pay the individual claims growing out of the Alabama business, and then take its own time to settle with England.

Sumner and the President.

A new effort has been made to settle the differences between Senator Sumner and the President, but without success, as both gentlemen are averse to a reconciliation.

The Weather

here is quite cold.

During the holidays

Judge Kelley

will prepare a strong speech in favor of the San Domingo annexation project, which he will deliver in the House when Senator Morton's resolution comes up after the recess.

General Logan's Chances for the Senate.

A private despatch received here from Springfield, Ill., to-day, states that General Logan's chances for election as Senator from that State are improving, and that he will be elected over all competitors.

FROM THE WEST.

The North Pole at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—This is the coldest morning of the season. The thermometer was four degrees below zero at sunrise. Some thermometers on the hills indicated as low as ten degrees below. The weather at noon had moderated, and the thermometer was six above.

The Population of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—The exact population of Ohio, according to corrected returns, is 2,663,681.

Crushed to Death.

Patrick McCann was caught between his own wagon and another, and crushed to death, in the Seventeenth ward yesterday.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Hartford Accident.

HARTFORD, Dec. 24.—Rev. James W. Strong, of Fairtbault, Minn., who was seriously injured yesterday by an accident which caused the death of Rev. Collins Stone, is better, and there is strong hopes for his recovery.

The New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement published to-day:—

Loans decreased	$1,567,789
Specie increased	409,183
Legal-tenders decreased	702,392
Deposits decreased	3,375,637

NAPOLEON'S DEFENSE.

The Last Imperial Pamphlet—The War Forced on Him.

The New York *World* yesterday published a very long article with the above heading, from which we take the concluding paragraphs:—

Let us remark with what care Napoleon III, whenever he spoke to the public, sought to prove that his line of conduct was traced out by national sentiment. In his proclamation he says:—"Frenchmen, there are solemn moments in the lives of people when national honor, violently excited, imposes itself like a restless force and takes into its own hands the guidance of the country's destiny. One of these decisive hours has just struck for France. Our remonstrances have gone forth against the new demands of Prussia. She has eluded them and followed disdainful courses. Our country feels a profound irritation, and a cry of war resounds throughout all France. Nothing is left but to trust our destinies to the lot of arms."

On the 23d of July he replied to the Corps Legislatif, on their taking leave at the Tuileries:—"We have done all that depended on us to avoid war, and I can say that the whole nation, with an irresistible rush, has dictated our resolutions." Thus, then, accepting the responsibility, the Emperor, before and since his defeat has sought to make it clear that he has not launched the country into a perilous enterprise for mean motives of dynastic interest, but was actively encouraged, if not compelled, by the manifestations of public feeling.

The reader will have been convinced that the man who is now a captive at Wilhelmshohe employed eighteen years of undisputed power to make France the most flourishing country of Europe, to assuage international enmities, and to protect the independence of foreign peoples. When his personal efforts appeared insufficient to realize all that he meditated for the general good, he disseized himself voluntarily of authority, he called the representatives of the nation to take part in the direction of affairs, and established in France a system of the widest and most complete liberty. And now, because fortune has abandoned him, is this man nothing but a tyrant who has of his own motion plunged his country into the horrors of a merciless war?

—A challenge has been sent to Harvard by the Yale University crew for a three-mile straight-a-way boat race next summer, over any course that may be selected by the Harvard crew.

—The woman's rights women of the *Revolution* have issued a call for a national suffrage convention, "to assemble at Washington, the 11th day of January, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of a speedy passage of a sixteenth amendment."

—The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the men killed by the falling of a bank of slate rock in the town of Lebanon, N. Y., on the 19th inst., exonerates the resident engineer and the foreman of the works from all blame in the matter.

A ST. LOUIS SENSATION.

Grand Concerted Attack of an Elephant Upon a Brick House.

The *Missouri Republican* of the 21st instant has the following:—

A sensation of the first water swept East St. Louis yesterday morning, of so unique and exciting a character that it will not be forgotten for many a long day. At about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Edward S. Bradley was awakened by his wife, with the intelligence that burglars were attempting to effect an entrance to the house. The upper portion of the dwelling is occupied by the family for sleeping apartments, while one of the lower rooms serves as a room for an old lady named Flynn, a member of the household.

On learning that some cause for alarm really existed, Mr. B. arose, and grasping a huge cavalry sword, stationed himself at the window. While thus waiting a sudden crash was heard from below, as if the whole side of the house had been jammed in, and at the same time the old lady was heard to scream piercingly, as if wild with fear. The window and the bureau near it were suddenly dashed into the middle of the room. She sprang from her bed and seized what she supposed to be the retreating leg of a man. It had a queer feel, however, and was drawn outward with violence, and the old lady having advanced close to the shattered window, saw to her horror the towering bulk of an enormous elephant. Unable to overcome the shock, she fell almost insensible to the floor. At this stage of affairs Mr. B., with his drawn sabre, started to the rescue. The stairs leading below are on the outside of the house, and as he descended he encountered the elephant, who appeared determined to ascend the steps. A few blows of the steel blade on the trunk cowed the huge brute and he commenced a retreat. He backed out of the yard and took a northwardly course until he arrived at a saloon owned by Mr. Charles Schaffner, at which place he stopped, took a general observation of the surroundings, then making a desperate charge he shivered a large door to atoms. This last affair was the close of his damage. He wandered off through the silent streets, and at daylight was found near the southeastern depot dead, having it is said died from the effects of the cold. The explanation of the business was soon ascertained. The elephant belonged to a menagerie which was going east on the Vandalia Railroad. The elephant was left at dark by the keeper in a railroad car, being as was supposed securely locked in. During the night, however, he broke the chain which fastened his leg, tore down the door, and started on his voyage of death. He was an immense brute, and his carcase was viewed with intense curiosity by the citizens during the day. It is said that the original cost of the animal was nearly $5000.

THE DEAD KIT BURN.

Funeral of the Late Sporting Man.

The mortal remains of Christopher Keybourn, better known as "Kit Burn," were yesterday afternoon borne to their last resting-place in Calvary Cemetery, from the house No. 87 Sackett street, Brooklyn. The excitement in the neighborhood was most intense, and crowds gathered around the house for some time previous to the hour set for the funeral. The crowds poured into the place and gazed in the face of the dead with as much apparent reverence as if the deceased were a high-toned, honorable, moral and religious light in the community. The casket which contained the corpse was of polished black walnut, with elaborate silver mountings, and on a silver cross inside the lid were the name, date of the death of deceased and age—thirty-nine years and eleven months. The body was enclosed in a neat and very expensive shroud of fine white serge, with a deep front of quilted satin extending the entire length.

The company were of a curiously mixed character. There were several elegantly attired females present, a great many well-dressed men, and a sprinkling of Fourth ward roughs, not near so many, however, as one might expect to find there. They were very orderly, and smoked their cigars in the hall, and when the demijohn of brandy was produced did not decline to take a "nip."

There were ten pall-bearers, each wearing on the lapel of his coat a black and white rosette and white satin streamer, on which was printed "We mourn our loss."

No funeral services were performed at the house, and about 2 o'clock the funeral cortege, which consisted of a large number of carriages, started for Calvary Cemetery. Old Bill Tovee came to take a last look at his old friend and benefactor, and remarked that he "never knew him commit a bad or a mean action;" Harry Williams was there, and Walter Stirling, both well known in the Fourth ward as famous bruisers. Tom Dunn, too, put in an appearance; Jack Musgrove and George Burns, of pugilistic celebrity, Tom Norton, and a large number of others of more or less renown, who followed the corpse to the grave.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

—The city of Boston paid $21,285 during the year for bathing 1,397,915 men, women, and boys.

—An Arkansas editor, who is either very fond of a joke, or has had a sad experience of the responsibilities of his position, lately issued 'the paper' without editorial matter, but with a paragraph at the head of the column in which he declared that the wives of his subscribers had so occupied his attention in calling to show their babies that he had no time to attend to anything else.

—Professor Smith, who recently contributed a valuable paper to the Baltimore *Sun* on the treatment of hydrophobia, wrote a letter to the same journal a few days ago, in which he declares himself out of patience with those who are superstitious enough to believe that there is any virtue whatever in the mad-dog stone possessed by a resident of Rectortown, Fauquier county, Va. "This stone," says the Professor, "is probably of a slate or chalky nature, and porous. When dry, it will adhere to a moist part, as such a substance will to the tongue, and fall off when saturated with moisture. That it has any affinity for the poison of the rabid animal is too ridiculous to merit serious discussion. The evil resulting from belief in remedies so absurd is that it prevents the use of efficient means."

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In a great city like this the list of places of amusement is not complete without a museum, and yet there has been nothing of the kind in Philadelphia since the destruction of Barnum's Museum until a few months ago, when the new and handsome structure at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets was opened by Messrs. Carncross, Dixey & Simpson. Barnum's Museum in this city was a great attraction, not only to our citizens but to strangers, and the establishment conducted for many years by Mr. Barnum in New York was, as every one knows, one of the most popular places of amusement in that city. Every visitor to New York went, as a matter of course, to the museum, and those who found the time hanging heavily on their hands could always devise a way of killing it in an agreeable manner by inspecting the innumerable curiosities or by listening to the performances in the "lecture-room." It needs no argument to prove that a well-conducted museum fills a place that other places of amusement do not, and such an establishment as that now in operation at Ninth and Arch streets deserves the hearty support of the people of Philadelphia, if only for the reason that it is an inducement for strangers to come here, and is a valuable auxiliary to the business interests of the city. Mr. Robert Simpson, to whose enterprise the citizens of Philadelphia are indebted for the new museum, is entitled to great credit for entering into such a speculation at all, as well as for the very complete and satisfactory manner in which he has accomplished his object of giving Philadelphia a first-class museum. The building at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets is not only an architectural ornament to the city, but it is most admirably adapted for the purposes intended. The various apartments are arranged so as to be easy of access and so as to show the various objects of interest they contain to the very best advantage. More important even than handsome architecture and convenient arrangement is the fact that the whole edifice is constructed in the most substantial manner possible, so that there is not the slightest doubt of its being able to sustain the greatest pressure that can be placed upon it, while the provisions for the egress of the audience are most ample, so that the entire building can easily be emptied of a crowd within a very few minutes. No pains have been spared to make the building as perfect as possible in these particulars, and it can be visited with less fear of accident than almost any place of amusement in the country.

The museum has started with a most interesting and valuable collection of curiosities that will well repay many examinations. The fourth floor, which extends over the whole building, and which, by the way, is supported upon heavy wooden trusses, so that it is quite as strong as the rest of the building, is occupied in part by a fine menagerie which contains a young elephant, a rhinoceros, an alligator, some magnificent lions, tigers and leopards, monkeys, a zebra, a sacred Indian ox, an ostrich, and a great variety of other animals. Upon this floor are also placed a number of the Chinese curiosities brought over by the Perry expedition. This collection comprises a great variety of life-size figures representing the Chinese Emperor and Empress and their attendants, a Chinese court of justice, episodes of Chinese home life, ferocious-looking Chinese idols, and an immense number of magnificent specimens of the manufactures of the Celestial Empire. These Chinese curiosities formerly belonged to Mr. J. R. Peters, and they are valued at $100,000. In the large room upon the fourth floor the glass-blower is at work, and the visitor will find it interesting to stop for a few moments and inspect her operations. Upon the three floors of the front part of the building are located portions of the Chinese curiosities and the innumerable articles comprised in the famous Hoffnagle collection. These curiosities were collected by Dr. Hoffnagle during a long residence in Asia. They consist of Indian idols, carvings, metal workings, silk in all the processes of manufacture from the cocoon to the finished cloth, elegantly embroidered articles of dress, pictures, and innumerable specimens of oriental industry. Upon the second floor is a life-size group of wax figures representing Christ and His apostles seated at the last supper, and in the middle of the room the armless woman is at work, sewing, writing, and performing all the functions of the fingers with her toes. All the living curiosities of any importance will be found at the museum from time to time, and additions will constantly be made to the permanent collection, so that something fresh and interesting will always be on sight there.

A prominent feature of the museum is the "lecture-room," in which performances are given every evening and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. This is a very pretty and comfortable little theatre, to which all the visitors to the museum are admitted without extra charge, except for seats in the best parts of the house. Farces, vaudevilles, and spectacular pieces of unobjectionable character are produced by an excellent company, particular care being taken to adapt the performances to the tastes of family parties, and to prevent anything offensive from being said or done. A vaudeville theatre conducted on this principle ought to be popular for its own sake, but this one is additionally interesting from the fact that it is attached to the museum. At present a dramatization of Dumas' novel of *Monte Christo*, which is being produced in handsome style as a holiday piece, now occupies the boards. This makes a very attractive performance that affords much innocent amusement for both old and young.

The features we have mentioned of course only represent in a very general manner the inducements which the museum holds out for those who wish to be amused to invest twenty-five cents occasionally, and we recommend our readers to go and see for themselves. The museum has thus far been a great success, and as it supplies a desideratum, the citizens of Philadelphia should take such an interest in it that its permanent success in the future will assured beyond a doubt.

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THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

Interesting Facts—The First Fire Organization in Philadelphia—The History of its Formation—The Firemen Before the Revolution—The Companies in Existence Prior to the Declaration of Independence—How and When they were Organized.

Everything connected with the Volunteer Fire Department is of interest at this time, and particularly is this the case with its early history. It is an old institution dating away back of the Revolution, at which time there were nearly twenty companies in service. The first company organized in Philadelphia was

THE UNION FIRE COMPANY.

In speaking of the causes which led to the establishment of a Fire Department in Philadelphia, Thompson Westcott, in his History of Philadelphia, which is now being published serially in the *Sunday Dispatch*, says:—

"The increase of fires in the city as the houses became more numerous and closely built had been for some time a matter of consideration, and the minds of citizens were gradually prepared for the adoption of some better system of extinguishing them than had yet been possible under the authority of the corporation. This was done by the establishment of a voluntary association of citizens on the 7th of December, 1736, which was called the Union Fire Company." The first essay upon the subject of fires and the best means of acting on such occasions appeared in an article published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* on the 20th of December, 1733. This article, which most probably induced future action, was followed by another in the same paper on February 4, 1735, in which the plan of a fire company was clearly described.

The writer says, "As to our conduct in the affair of extinguishing fires, though we do not want good hands or good will, yet we seem to want order and method, and therefore I believe I cannot do better than to offer for our imitation the example of a city in a neighboring province. There is, as I am well informed, a club or society of active men belonging to each fire engine, whose business is to attend all fires with it whenever they happen, and to work it once a quarter and to see it kept in order. Some of these are to handle the fire hooks and others the axes, which are always kept with the engine, and for this service they are considered in an abatement or exemption in the taxes. In time of fire they are commanded by officers appointed by the law called *Firewards*, who are distinguished by a red staff five feet long, headed with a brass flame of six inches. * * * And disobedience to these officers in anything at such times is punished by a fine of forty shillings or ten days imprisonment. These officers, with the men belonging to the engines, at their quarterly meetings discourse of fires—of the faults committed at some and the good management in some cases at others—and thus communicating their thoughts and experience, they grow wise in the thing and know how to command and to execute in the best manner upon every emergency. Since the establishment of this regulation it seems there have been no great fires in that place, and I wish there never may be any here."

This idea was carried into execution, and of it Benjamin Franklin in his autobiography says:—"The utility of this institution soon appeared, and many more desiring to be admitted than we thought convenient for one company, they were advised to form another, which was accordingly done; and this went on, one company being formed after another, until they became so numerous as to include most of the inhabitants who were men of property, and now at the time of writing this, though upwards of fifty years since its establishment, that which I first formed, called the *Union Fire Company*, still exists, though the first members are all deceased but myself and one who is older by a year than I am."

In order to show the objects and methods of operation by this fire company, which gave rise to the Philadelphia Fire Department, we subjoin some extracts from the articles of association:—

Articles of the Union Fire Company of Philadelphia, originally formed Dec. 7, 1736.

I. That we will, each of us, at his own proper charge, provide six leather buckets and two bags; the bags to be made of good ozenbergs or wider linen, whereof each bag shall contain four yards at least, and shall have a running cord near the mouth, which said buckets and bags shall be marked with their names, respectively, and company, and shall be kept ready at hand, and shall be applied to no other use than for preserving our own and our fellow citizens' houses, goods, and effects in case of fire as aforesaid.

II. That if any of us shall neglect to provide his buckets and bags as aforesaid, or when so provided shall neglect to keep them ready for the uses herein mentioned, or shall apply them for any other purposes, he shall forfeit and pay into the clerk for the time being, for the use of the company, the sum of one-eighth of a dollar for each bucket or bag misapplied or wanting, except any of them happen to be lost at a fire.

III. That if any of the buckets or bags so marked as aforesaid shall be lost or damaged at any fire, the same shall be supplied or repaired out of the stock of the company within four months after such loss or damage.

IV. That we will all of us, upon hearing of FIRE breaking out, immediately repair to the scene with at least one-half of our buckets and bags, and there exert our best endeavors to extinguish such fire and preserve the effects of such of us as may be in danger. And if more than one of us shall be in danger at the same time, we will divide ourselves, with the remainder of our buckets and bags, as nearly as may be to be equally helpful. And to prevent suspicious persons from coming into or carrying any goods out of such houses as may be in danger, two of our members shall constantly attend at the doors until all the goods and effects that can be saved are packed up and carried to a place of safety. And upon hearing the cry of FIRE in the night-time, we will immediately cause sufficient lights to be distributed in such parts of such of the houses of our company as may be thought in danger, in order to prevent confusion and enable their friends to give them more speedy and effectual assistance. And, moreover, as this association is interested for a general benefit, we do further agree that whenever a FIRE breaks out in any part of the city, though none of our houses, goods, or effects may be in apparent danger, we will, nevertheless, repair thither with our buckets and bags, as before mentioned, and give our utmost assistance to such of our fellow-citizens as may stand in need of it, in the same manner as if they belonged to this company.

The remaining article provided that there should be eight meetings during the year, at which each member was to pay three shillings for his share of "the reckoning of the evening."

* * * * * * *

XI. That upon the death of any of our company, the survivors shall, in time of danger as aforesaid, be aiding and assisting the widow of such decedent during her widowhood, as if the husband had been living—she only keeping her buckets and bags in repair, and causing them to be sent to every fire aforesaid.

The chief officer of the company was the clerk. In this situation each member served one month, during which time it was his duty to inspect the condition of the buckets, bags, ladder, and engine, and report to the company at the next meeting. The company was not to consist of more than thirty members. The regulations, with a list of the names, were required to be kept hanging up in the dwelling of each member near his fire buckets. These regulations were the models upon which the articles of the fire companies which succeeded the Union were formed.

Mr. Westcott further states that, besides Benjamin Franklin, the following citizens were members of the Union Fire Company, viz., Isaac Pascal, Philip Syme, William Rawle, and Samuel Powell, and that there is reason for a belief that the house where this engine stood was in Grindstone alley, above Market street.

In a later number of the *Dispatch* Mr. Westcott says:—

"In our chronicle of events we gave such particulars as are now known in relation to the establishment of the Union Fire Company, the first voluntary association of that character formed in the city, and probably in the world. The example afforded to citizens by the creation of such a company had its effect in creating others.

"The number of members to which the Union Fire Company were restricted was thirty, and this complement being filled up in about a year, a second company was formed, and its institution dated March 1, 1738. This association was named the

FELLOWSHIP FIRE COMPANY.

"In 1743 the members of the Fellowship Fire Company were thirty-three in number. The fire engine belonging to the company was placed in a house on Second street, on a lot belonging to the Friends' Meeting. The ladder was kept under the eaves of the butchers' shambles, on the south side, near the meal market. There were seven other ladders in various other places.

"On the 1st of March, 1742, the third fire company was formed. This company was called the

HAND-IN-HAND.

"The fourth volunteer company, established February 22, 1743, was called the

HEART-IN-HAND.

"The fifth company, named the

FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY,

was founded July 30, 1747.

"The fire companies established after the Union slightly increased the number of their members. The Fellowship had thirty-five members; the Hand-in-Hand, the Heart-in-Hand, and the Friendship, each had forty members.

THE BRITANNIA FIRE COMPANY

was probably established in 1750 or 1751. The only trace that we have of its existence is in an advertisement which gives a list of some articles lost belonging to that company; this advertisement appeared in April, 1753.

"All of these companies, with the exception of the Britannia, were in service until the Revolution, when the latter, possibly in consequence of the unpopularity of its name, was discontinued. In the year 1791, the Union, Fellowship, Hand-in-Hand, and Heart-in-Hand were in full service, and made return of the condition of their apparatus, including engines, buckets, ladders, bags, baskets, and "hauses" (hose). Of the latter, the Union had one of eighty feet, and the Friendship one of one hundred and twenty feet. Each of these companies had one engine, except the Friendship, which had two. The same company also had two hundred and forty buckets, a number only equalled by that in possession of the Union."

THE OTHER COMPANIES PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.

In a still later publication of the *Dispatch* Mr. Westcott says:—"The six fire companies which were in existence in the city in 1750 were reinforced by several new associations established between the latter year and the time of the Revolution. They were as follows:—

"Hibernia Fire Company, founded February 20, 1752, located on the corner of Second and Walnut streets.

"Northern Liberty Fire Company, founded May 1, 1756; located on the northeast corner of Cable lane and Callowhill street.

"Vigilant Fire Company, founded January 2, 1760; supposed location, east side of Second street, below Vine.

"King George III, afterwards Delaware, founded March 21, 1761; supposed location, on Water street, below Arch.

"Queen Charlotte, afterwards Fame Fire Company, founded March 29, 1764; located on north side of Cherry street, below Fourth street.

"American Fire Company, founded before December, 1764.

"Sun Fire Company, founded February 28, 1765; location not known.

"Crown and Beaver Fire Company, founded before March, 1765; location not known.

"Cordwainer Fire Company, founded before February, 1769; location not known.

"New Market Fire Company, founded March 1, 1769; located at the north end of the market at Second and Pine streets.

"Amicable Fire Company, founded August 7, 1769; located on Fifth street, above Market.

"Neptune Fire Company, founded January 17, 1774; located on Race street, below Third.

THE HIBERNIA FIRE COMPANY.

"The Hibernia Fire Company was founded at a meeting, held at Evans' tavern, by Hugh Donaldson, Randle Mitchell, Walter Shee, Samuel Wallace, Abram Usher, William Henry, Plunket Fleeson, William West, John Johnson, John Fullerton, Robert Taggart, Benjamin Fuller, George Bryan, James Fullerton, James Mease, James Haldane, James Hunter, Blair McClenachan, John Mitchell, George Fullerton, George Campbell, Samuel Duffield, Sharp Delany, Edward Batchelor, William Alison, William Burrall and William Miller. To these members were added, before 1776, James Caldwell, John White, Henry Hill, John Mease, John Boyle, Francis Nicholas, John M. Nesbit, James Crawford, David H. Conyngham, George Hughes, Michael Morgan O'Brian, Robert Morris, John Brown, and John Nixon. Nearly all of these gentlemen were merchants or tradesmen, and several of them afterwards became conspicuous in public affairs, especially during the Revolutionary war."

THE NORTHERN LIBERTY FIRE COMPANY.

"At a meeting, called to form the Northern Liberty Fire Company, Levi Budd was president and William Coates was secretary. The other original members were Charles West, John Stellwagen, Henry Woodrow, Adam Stricker, Martin Nolle, Joseph Cannon, Joseph Rush, James Worrell, Reinard Cammer, Richard Mason, Seymour Hart, Thomas Gilbert, Henry Stonematz, Thomas Felton, William Biddle, Samuel Pryor, John Scattergood, George Leib, Elias Lewis Triechell, James Nevell, John Williams, David Rose, Thomas Britton, Jacob Weaver, Isaac Jones, John Britton, Joseph Cowperthwait, and Thomas Scatterhood. These gentlemen were inhabitants of the Northern Liberties. William Coates was a large landowner in the district. Levi Budd was a man of means. Seymour Hart was a lumber merchant at Callowhill street wharf. William Biddle lived in Front street, above Callowhill. George Leib was the father of Michael Leib, once a very influential politician. Richard Mason afterwards became a manufacturer of fire engines. Martin Nolle, Adam Stricker, and Elias Lewis Triechell were inn-keepers. The company met for some time at Triechell's tavern, sign of Noah's Ark, Front and Noble streets.

VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY.

"The original members of the Vigilant Fire Company were:—Edward Drinker, W. Moulder, Charles Lyon, Joseph Connell, John Elton, John Gill, Jeremiah Smith, John Biles, Isaac Cathrall, Peter Thompson, William Davis, John Cameron, Martin Ashburn, Nathaniel Brown, Henry Shute, William Gua, William Barnes, Joseph Warner, Henry Rigby, Israel Cassell, Nicholas Hicks, Samuel Robbins, William Williams, Samuel Hastings, Bradford Roberts, James Cassell, William Wayne, Bowyer Brooke, James Wood, John Cassell, and Jeremiah Smith. Edward Drinker, who leads off among the members, was noted among Philadelphians as having been born upon the site of the city upon Dock creak, in 1680, two years before the landing of Penn. He was at this time eighty years old, and lived at the Drinker House, corner of Front street and Drinker's alley. William Moulder was at one time a schoolmaster at Callowhill street and Cable lane, and was afterwards a justice of the peace. Bowyer Brooke was a surveyor, related to the Coates and Brown families of the Northern Liberties. Peter Thompson, in the year 1760, kept store at the sign of the Hand and Pen, in Race street. Nathaniel Brown was a whipmaker, afterwards a surveyor, and also, during the Revolution, a wagon-master, and a wagon-major in the Quartermaster's Department. After the Revolution he kept the Leopard Inn, on Market street, and, subsequently, the Hunting of the Fox, on Arch street, above Sixth. Jeremiah Smith kept the famous tavern on Front street, above Arch, known as the Queen of Hungary. Charles Lyon was a merchant. Martin Ashburn kept the upper ferry at Arch street wharf. Abram Carlisle became a member before the Revolution, and suffered during that contest the fate of a traitor.

KING GEORGE III FIRE COMPANY.

"The King George the Third Fire Company originally consisted of the following members: William Fairies, Isaac Coats, Charles Lawrence, Conrad Beech, Richard Wood, Joseph Hill, Jacob Bright, Andrew Shaffer, Robert Elton, Matthias Abel, James Cooper, Thomas Brookes, Francis Forster, William Bywater, Christopher Ludwick, George Button, Rudolph Bonner, John West, Jonathan Biles, Griffith Vaughan, Benjamin Worthington, Robert Tatnall, Henry Casdorp, John Whiteall, William Wells, William Palmer, Henry Bunner, Lane Naylor, David Cawthorn, John M. Nill, John Browne, and William Salsbury. These were all respectable business men. Christopher Ludwick, a baker during the Revolution, obtained the soubriquet of Baker-General, from his services in supplying the army with bread.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE FIRE COMPANY.

"The Queen Charlotte Fire Company was originated at a meeting held at William Clampfer's, at which Jacob Maag was President and John William Hoffman was clerk. The original members were Thomas Meyer, George Adam Gaal, Philip Ulrich, Casper Graff, Louis Weiss, Matthew Labolt, David Shaffer, Jacob Graff, Jacob Chrystler, Barnard Lawerswyler, Martin Fisher, Philip Will, Dietrich Rees. The original number of members was thirty. The company obtained ladders previous to the year 1760, when a new fire engine was built by Richard Mason. It was placed in a house on the north side of Cherry street, 'between the Lutheran schoolhouse and Thomas Tuston's,' which was east of Fourth street. The names of the members of this company are all German, and, from the fact that they obtained ground adjoining the Lutheran school-house, it is probable that most of them were members of Zion or of St. Michael's Lutheran Congregation.

NEPTUNE FIRE COMPANY.

"The Neptune Fire Company was formed at the house of Mrs. Krider, in Third street. The first meeting noticed was held on Monday, January 17, 1774. All the members were present on that occasion, to wit:—Andrew Geyer, Jacob Kehmlee, George Forepaugh, Charles Bitters, George Wert, Andrew Bachman, Charles Miller, William Sheaff, Lawrence Sickle, Andrew Epple, George Honey, Jr., Hilary Baker, Jr. At the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the company had no engine, the members being supplied with buckets."

THE GERMANTOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

"In January, 1764, citizens of Germantown held a meeting at the Town Hall, in order to consult together in regard to the means of protecting themselves from the ravages of fire. They were situated at a considerable distance from the fire apparatus of Philadelphia, and the roads at the time were frequently so bad that no assistance could have been derived from the city fire companies. It was therefore resolved to form three separate fire divisions in Germantown and its neighborhood, and the fire companies which were formed were called the Fellowship, of the Upper ward; Fellowship, of the Middle ward; and Fellowship, of the Lower ward. Subscriptions were taken up to purchase apparatus, and money enough was collected to send to England for three hand fire engines, but by some misfortune the order was not fully completed. When the engines arrived, one was sent to Germantown; but of two others, one went to Bethlehem and the other to Frankford. The companies afterwards received their apparatus, however. In subsequent years, the names of the three companies were changed as follows:—That of the Upper ward, instituted March 1, 1764, was named the Franklin Fire Company; that of the Middle ward, instituted March 5, 1764, was named the Washington Fire Company; and that of the Lower ward, instituted February 20, 1764, was named the Columbia Fire Company."

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.
DREKA,
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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
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WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS Wife, two FURNISHED ROOMS (parlor and bed-room connecting) for permanent occupation, with Board. Central location desired. Address Box 2006, City Post-office. 12 22 6t

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MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
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Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES
IN LARGE CLUSTERS.
NEW LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, half boxes, and quarters.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS.
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NEW SEEDLESS RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
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NEW YORK STATE CLARIFIED SWEET CIDER,
Very Superior, for Mince Meat.
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE.
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Superior Sherry Wine for Cooking Purposes.
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DUNDEE MARMALADE,
SPANISH OLIVES,
FRENCH MUSTARD,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
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Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
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Full assortment of every variety of
RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, ORANGES, GRAPES, NUTS,
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Carved Brackets,
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Patent Plated Pudding Dishes.
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A very handsome assortment of Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents.
Writing Desks from $1 to $25. Papier-mache, Walnut, Mahogany, Leather, Rosewood, etc.
Bronze Inkstands, Wallets, Knives, Gold Pens, Backgammon Boards, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Fancy Pen-wipers, and Scotch Goods, in great variety.
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Stamped with Initials, Birds, Insects, etc.
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Ready Prepared for Use.
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The Only Reliable in the Market.
ITS MERIT LIES IN ITS QUALITY,
NOT IN THANKSGIVING DINNER PUFFS
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT,
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A large assortment of
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
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AT LOW PRICES.
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A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.
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FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HENRY RASKE,
HAVING REMOVED TO
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Now offers great inducements in
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES!
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CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!
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ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS
Invite special attention to their immense stock of
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Tea Sets,
Triple Plate, Hard Metal Silver Soldered, from to $75 per set.
Sets as low as $20, and a full stock of goods of every description in
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EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
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New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
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This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
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Important Notice.
The subscribers have received an importation of
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Similar to those which have just been closed out by them at such low figures. These goods should have arrived some weeks since, in anticipation of Christmas sales. Being rather late, they have determined to close them out at prices which cannot fail to attract attention.
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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
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CHRISTMAS SILKS AND SHAWLS.
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We have a splendid stock of Dry Goods from which to select presents suitable for old or young or middle aged,
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Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
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To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
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BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
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A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
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A handsome and superior assortment.
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